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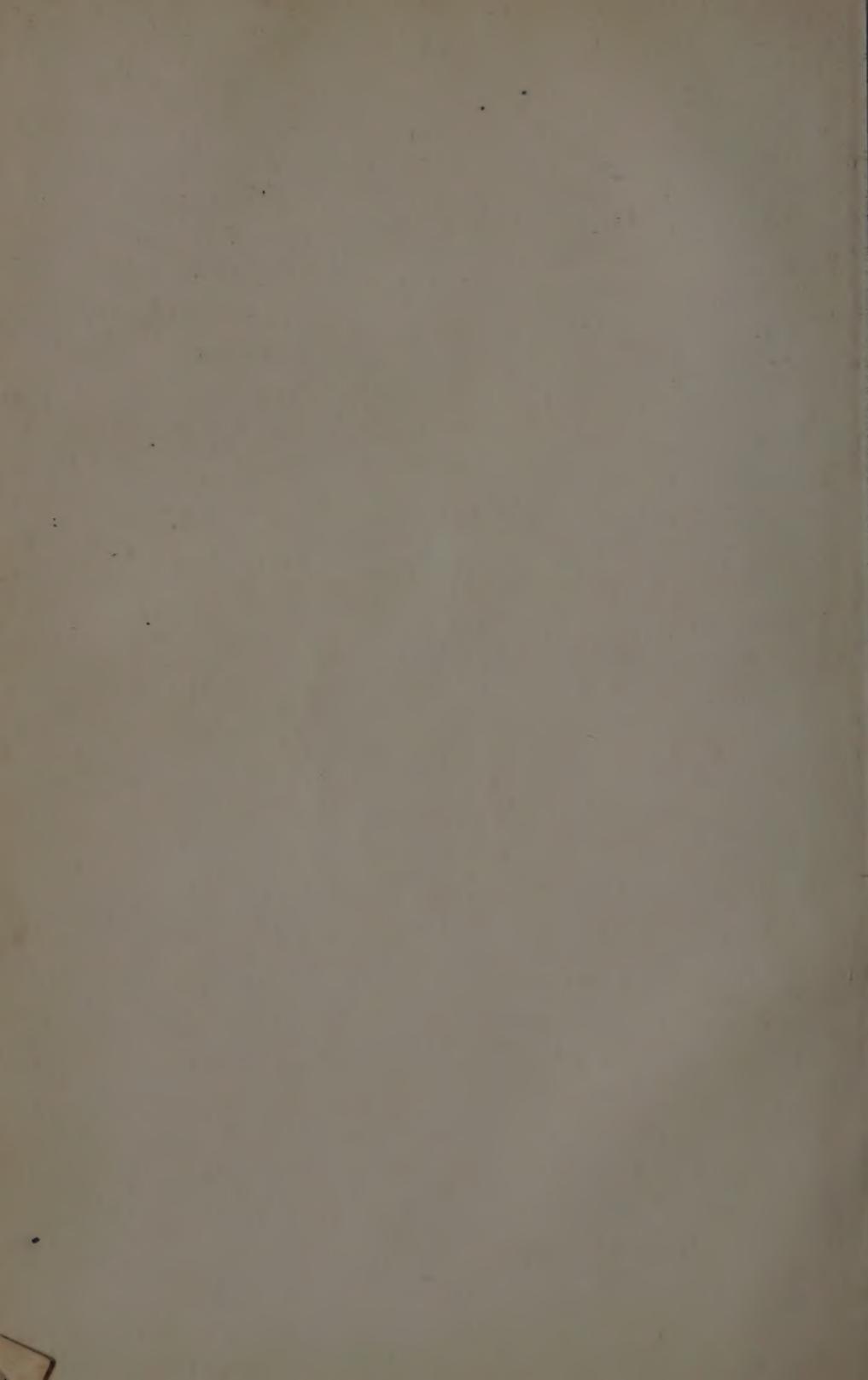
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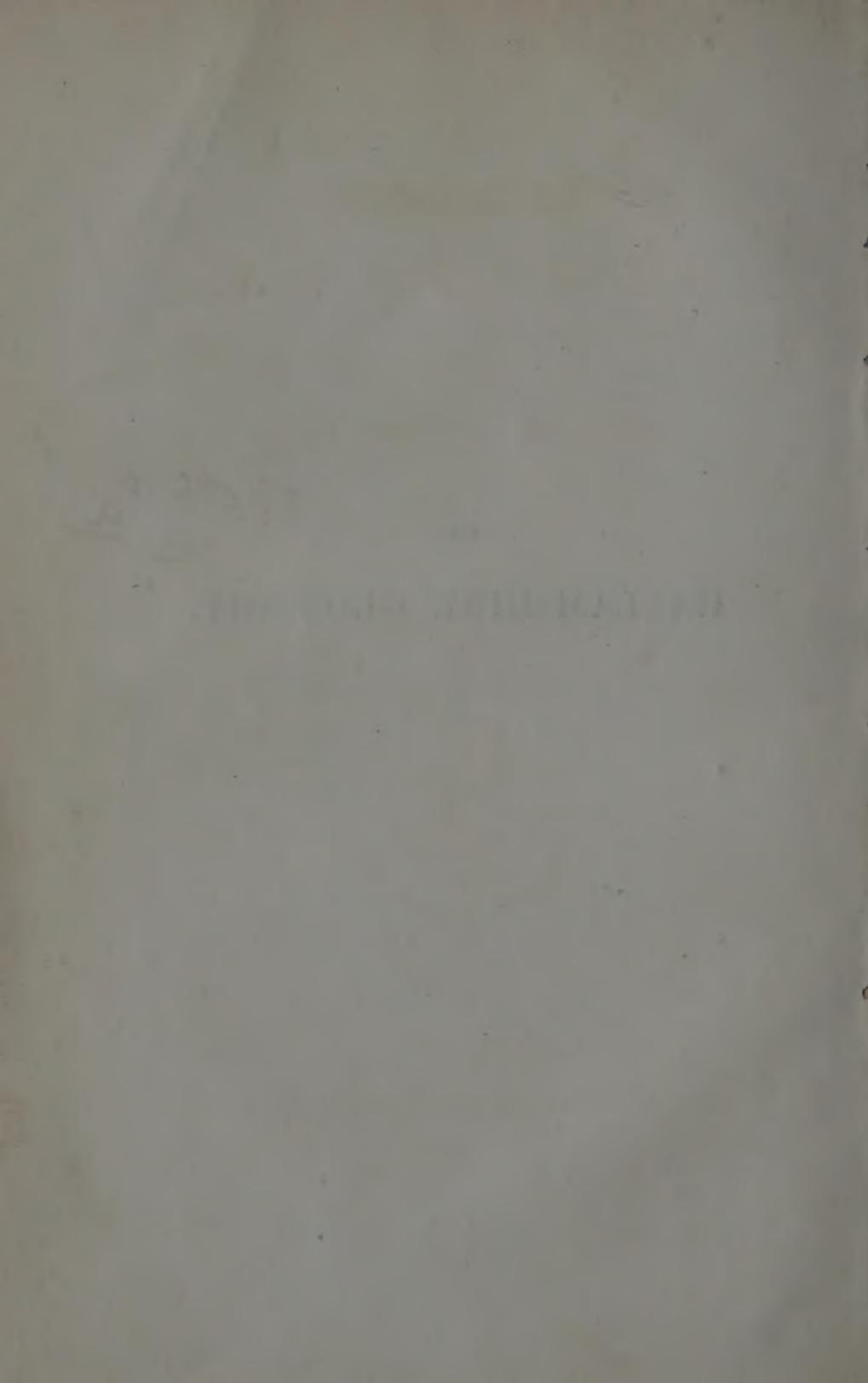
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THE
HALLAMSHIRE GLOSSARY.



THE
Hallamshire
G L O S S A R Y.

BY THE
REV. JOSEPH HUNTER, F. S. A.

Sic voluit Usus!

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LONDON:
WILLIAM PICKERING.

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Thomas White, Printer,
Johnson's Court.

Mr. W. H. viii/38

OUR GOOD OLD CHAUCER SOME DESPISE : AND WHY?
BECAUSE, THEY SAY, HE WRITETH BARBAROUSLY.
BLAME HIM NOT, IGNORANTS, BUT YOURSELVES THAT DO
NOT AT THESE YEARS YOUR NATIVE LANGUAGE KNOW.

SIR ASTON COCKAYNE.

INTRODUCTION.

IT was long ago remarked both by Horace and Quinctilian, that custom is sole arbiter of verbal propriety; and it is to this principle, which none can dispute, that Glossaries such as the one now tendered to the public owe their existence.

Custom is for ever introducing new words into our vocabulary, and blotting out others which had kept their station in it with honour for centuries.

Custom is a very capricious power. Nothing can be more arbitrary, nothing can betray the want of any settled principle more completely than the way in which she has dealt with the vernacular language of the English nation. She has abolished some of our best words, and introduced others which had no claim to currency amongst us beside the stamp of her authority. Where she has tolerated the continuance of old words, she has often disjoined

them from antient senses, thus introducing confusion and uncertainty in the interpretation of our laws, and even of the written records from which we deduce the principles of religious faith.

The good sense of the nations of antiquity, and the commanding influence of some great master spirits who had early embodied their fine thoughts in their country's language, controuled in a great measure amongst them the arbitrary power of custom. Moses and Homer were read by their respective countrymen, as having written in the common tongue of their nation a thousand years after they were numbered with the dead. But how different is the case in England? England has surely been chosen as the peculiar seat of empire of this capricious divinity. Here she has displayed her power with ostentatious wantonness. Shakespeare lived little more than two hundred years ago, and how much philological illustration do his writings require. His contemporary, Spenser, has a dictionary of his own; and the language of Chaucer has become so entirely obsolete, that most of his countrymen prefer his native humour and animated descriptions in the *translations* which have been made of him. If we

ascend a little higher, how few read the works of Peter Langtoft and Robert of Gloucester; and the vernacular language of England for the two centuries before and after the Conquest, is to be studied as other antient languages are, by the help of a master, grammars and dictionaries.

It is surely unwise in a nation thus to cut itself off from easy communication with its early writers; and it may be regarded as in some measure unjust to them :

I twine
The hope to be remembered in my line
With my land's language,

was doubtless a cherished sentiment of many a highly-gifted mind, which the mutability of the language to which it entrusted its conceptions has for ever defeated.

The progress of science must necessarily call for the introduction of new words: but with respect to the great stock of words and senses, it may fairly admit of question whether we have a finer language *now* than our ancestors possessed in the time of Wickliffe and Chaucer. If we have gained anything, we have also lost something. To my ear there is inexpressible melody in this line of Shakespeare;

If ever been where bells have *knolled* to church :

which would be lost were we to substitute for the obsolete word that which custom has willed should usurp its place.

Those who know precisely the force of the vernacular phrase which is found in this line of Drayton,

Where Aire to Calder calls, and bids her *come her ways*,
and observe how exactly this delightful old poet has caught it in all its nice peculiarity, would hesitate to say that it is any improvement of our language to have an expression which in the hands of a master may produce so beautiful an effect, placed without the pale of civilized society. The words *peradventure*, *tarry*, *damsel*, *jeopardy*, are fast disappearing from our language, if they are not already gone. Yet what good reason can be assigned for the abolition of them; and who but must regret the loss of them who recollects that we have no words which represent precisely the same ideas, and remembers how beautifully they are sometimes employed in the English version of the Scriptures.

Milton has been supposed to have introduced a ludicrous image in his description of the six-days' work of creation ;

The grassy clods now calved.

P. L. book VII. line 463.

The commentators, for even Milton already requires philological illustration, allow the incongruity, though unwillingly. This the poet owes to custom. She has willed that the word *calve* or *cave*, in an antient sense of it, should be obsolete: but fortunately for the credit of the poet and the pleasure of the reader it has been preserved by the peasantry of the midland counties, who speak of the earth *caving* when one portion of it separates from the rest, pronouncing the word with the *a* long, precisely as in the line of Milton.*

The good old English word *mainy* took its leave in that line of Dryden,

* It is much that this has not been observed by the commentators. Spenser uses the word nearly in the same manner;

There where the mouldered earth had *caved* the bank.

F. Q. IV. v. 33.

The word appeared not long ago in the newspapers. A man was killed by a portion of earth falling upon him: "Inspecting a part of the old foundation which the digging had uncovered, when the bank *caved* in as he was going from it, and fell upon him." Mr. Brockett has introduced it into his Glossary of North-Country words, and would derive it from the Teutonic *kaven*. But see Jameison in voce *cave*. It appears, in fact, to be one of the most antient of words, appearing in the oriental language in the form of Caph, hollowness, as of the hand.

The *many* rend the skies with loud applause :

and it is to be feared that there may be readers who attach no other idea to the word but that of *multitude*, while the poet really intended *the king's retinue*.

Thus capricious and injurious to the fair fame of our most eminent writers has custom been in the exercise of the power with which she is invested. To her authority, however, speakers and writers must submit. Sometimes a daring spirit may arise, who shall venture to recall to public view some word grown obsolete. Cary, in his translation of Dante, has

“Outcasts of heaven ! O abject race and scorned !”

Began he, on the horrid *grunsel* standing.

IL INFERNO, IX. 90.

How the critics have received it I know not ; but the poet might shelter himself behind the authority of Milton. It is to the credit, indeed, of the poets who have lived since the revival of true poesy in England, that they have recalled some other words which were almost, if not altogether, under the ban of custom, and have thus endeavoured to guide the usage, rather than submit to be ruled where the law was not absolutely promulgated. What danger, however, sometimes attends attempts such as these

we may see in the fate of one of the most accomplished of English speakers, when he showed that a word which custom had willed to be a monosyllable was in fact a dissyllable, and so written and spoken by the great masters of our language. He showed that it was impossible to pronounce the very lines which he was called upon to speak, with any regard to cadence or quantity, while conforming to the modern usage : but all would not do : in language, as in other things, it is in vain for a few to think of contending

On right's weak side against the tide of wrong.

The empire of custom, or fashion, for that is but another word for the same thing, is however of somewhat limited extent. There are portions of society to whom her edicts do not descend ; or who, having little to lose, do not hesitate to rebel. The rustic and the mechanic will speak as his father spoke before him, and may be heard therefore using words unknown to the educated classes of society, or words still well known, to express ideas from which in other circles they have been long disjoined. Hence amongst them may be found fragments of our antient tongue, relics of what, three or four centuries ago, constituted the language

not of the common people only, but of all ranks from the king to the peasant.

Those persons, therefore, who are intent on gaining acquaintance with the history and structure of our language, will not disdain the assistance which is afforded them by those humble ranks of society, nor will they turn from it because they are sometimes offended by a word which none would wish to rescue from oblivion. But the value of the words and senses preserved in these ranks of society is not felt only by the professed philologist. Some acquaintance with obsolete words and senses is useful to all who would understand those who by common consent are regarded as the great poets of our nation ; and an extensive and intimate acquaintance with provincial dialects is quite essential to the critic who attempts the explanation of the dark passages occasionally to be found in our early writers.

She speaks,

And 'tis such sense that my sense breeds with it,

in *Measure for Measure*, has much perplexed the commentators. Some endeavour to cull a meaning out of the ordinary sense of the word *breed*. Others would correct the text, and substitute *bleeds*. In fact, the poet has used a

word, now obsolete, but still in familiar use with the peasantry of the North, with whom *to breed with*, or *to breed of*, is *to resemble*, *to be of the same accord*, which is evidently what Angelo means to say. A famous commentator would substitute *dire* for *dry*, as applied by Spenser to a dropsy :

And a dry dropsy through his flesh would flow,
 forgetting that *dry* is not opposed only to *moist*, but that in the vernacular language of England it is equivalent to *thirsty*. In the same poet's vivid description of the Cottage of Care, the word *rank* is explained by Church to mean *fiercely*, which is indeed a sense it bears in another passage of the same poet. But here, where the words are,

Wherto approaching nigh, they heard the sound
 Of many iron hammers beating *rank*
 And answering their weary turns around,
 That seemed some Black smith dwelt in that desert ground.

F. Q. iv. v. 33.

The vernacular sense of *rank* appears to suit the passage better, which is *close, reiterated, frequent*, it being not so much a *violent* as an *incessant agitation of mind*, which is the prominent feature in care.

Such collections of antiquated words may

even be a handmaid to our sacred literature. “Whither have ye made a *rode* to-day?” 1 Sam. xxvii. 10. is now not intelligible; but on the borders a marauding expedition is still remembered as a *raid* or *rode*,* for they are the same word. “Leading captive *silly* women laden with sins.” 2 Tim. iii. 6. This ungallant expression is not chargeable on our old translators, neither indeed on St. Paul. *Silly* is the excellent old word *seely*, one of those which custom has abolished;

To have some *seely* home is my desire,
Still lothe to warm me by another's fire.

DANIEL.

O sister, O my loving spouse, O *seelie* woman left
As onelie remnant of thy sex that water hath bereft
is the opening of Deucalion's address to Pyrrha
in Golding's Ovid. Instances of *seely* are numer-

* Spenser has it,

In these wild desarts, where she now abode
There dwelt a salvage nation, which did live
Of stealth and spoil and *making nightly road*
In to their neighbours' borders; ne did give
Themselves to any trade (as for to drive
The painful plough, or cattel for to breed,
Or by adventrous merchandize to thrive)
But on the labours of poor men to feed,
And serve their own necessities with others' need.

F. Q. VI. 8. 35.

ous in writers of that age; and it may be added that *seely women* was a remarkably happy rendering of the original *γυναικία*, such as our language does not, as at present constituted, afford.* Again: “Take therefore no thought for the morrow.” *Matt.* vi. 34. Μη μεριμνησθε. Formerly the English expressed the sense very accurately: it does not do so now. *To take thought* expressed, three centuries ago, *to have an anxiety or carefulness bordering on melancholy*. When the barns of Sir Thomas More were burnt by an accidental fire, and those of his poor neighbours were burnt also, he wrote to his wife “to bid them *take no thought* therefore, for tho he should not leave himself a spoone, ther should no pore neighbour of his bere any losse by any chaunce happened in his house.” One of the writers of the Paston Letters advises his correspondent “to be of good cheer, and *take no thought*,” where the expression is used absolutely. *Journey*, in the sense of *warlike expedition*, is used 1 *Sam.* xv. 18.; and the word *scrip* has probably not for a century at least been heard

* We have the phrase *weak women* in some recent versions, but this does not convey with strict accuracy the force of the original.

in any part of England as a portion of an existing language. What was meant by it may be collected from Spenser's truly picturesque description of a wayfaring man :

A silly man, in simple weeds forworn,
 And soil'd with dust of the long dried way :
 His sandals were with toilsome travel torn,
 And face all tann'd with scorching sunny ray,
 As he had travelled many a summer's day
 Through boiling sands of Araby and Ind :
 And in his hand a Jacob'-staff, to stay
 His weary limbs upon : and eke behind
 His *scrip* did hang, in which his needments he did bind.

F. Q. I. vi. 35.

A sense of the utility of collections such as this, has occasioned many to have been formed. The first was that made by Ray, who did not confine himself to any particular district, but endeavoured to bring into one view all obsolete words to be heard in the language of the common people in any part of the island. His collection is very valuable, but would have been more so if he had given more ample illustrations of the words which he brought to light. Dr. Jameison in his *Etymological Dictionary of the Scottish Language*, but which illustrates much of the vernacular language of England also, has set a beautiful example of the mode

in which works such as these should be compiled ; while Mr. Archdeacon Nares' Glossary is admirably adapted to make the study of our lingual archaisms popular. Grose's volume is truly entitled a “ Dictionary of the *Vulgar Tongue.*”*

It may be questioned, however, whether for the present at least, while so much remains to be done, more effectual service is not rendered to English philology by collectors of words and obsolete senses gathered in more limited districts. It is perhaps not desirable that the archaisms of Cornwall should be mixed with those of Norfolk or Northumberland ; and certainly if they appear in the same volume, it should be distinctly stated in which county they have been found. We have accordingly had several collections made and given to the world of the verbal peculiarities of particular districts. Mr. Brockett has gathered the North-Country words ; Major Moor the Suffolk words ; Mr. Wilbraham those of Cheshire ; Mr. Jennings

* The Neonisms of America are collected and illustrated in “A Vocabulary or Collection of Words and Phrases which have been supposed to be peculiar to the United States of America, by John Pickering, Boston, 1816.” Many of their supposed neonisms are English archaisms.

the Somersetshire words: and Mr. Britton those of Wiltshire. This has all been done within the last ten years; and it is to be hoped that attention is being paid to the subject by gentlemen who reside in other portions of the island; and that the time is not far distant when all these fragments shall have been gathered up and prepared for the use of critics on our early writers, and especially of those persons who may hereafter undertake the arduous task of preparing a systematic and historical Dictionary of the English Language.

More attention has been paid to the verbal peculiarities of Yorkshire than of any other county: more at least has been published respecting them. There is a long list of the verbal archaisms of that county in a very curious letter of Thoresby the Leeds antiquary, published in the *Philosophical Letters* of John Ray: and before his time there was a Yorkshire Glossary added to one of the poetical tracts of George Meriton. Mr. Watson has a list of words heard by him near Halifax, in his history of that parish, with some felicitous illustrations. Dr. Willan communicated to the Society of Antiquaries a list of antient words used in the mountainous districts of the West

Riding; and finally, a gentleman, who withholds his name, has just favoured the public with an enlarged and improved edition of his collection of Craven words, originally published under the title of *Horæ Momenta Cravenæ*.

The present collection, gathered in the district called Hallamshire, on the southern border of that great county, was originally intended for insertion in a volume of topography. On further consideration a chapter on this subject appeared too little in harmony with the other contents, and the prevailing character of the work. It is hoped that after all that has been done to illustrate the verbal archaisms of Yorkshire, the further contributions contained in this little volume may not be wholly useless; and that the collection will be more acceptable to the students in our language than if encumbered with a mass of genealogical and historical inquiry.

In preparing collections such as this, there is often difficulty in determining what words to admit and what to reject. A dictionary of archaical words is not a dictionary of *slang* or of mere *vulgarisms*. In one sense, indeed, every archaism is a vulgarism, for custom in England allows of no Doric dialect, and few

would admit as a compliment the address to the Tuscan bard,

Thy utterance
 Declares the place of thy nativity
 To be that noble land, with which perchance
 I too severely dealt.

IL INFERO, x.

Still such words as *scholard*, *overplush*, *proprietor*, and other words with which I shall not soil the paper, are of an entirely different mintage from *fore-elders*, *nesh*, or even from *lig* and *ax*, which were certainly once words in as good repute as any in our language. Such words will not be found in the following pages. Yet it is not always easy to distinguish the archaism from the vulgarism. I had long thought the *coylle* for *coal* was a mere vulgarism till I met with it in an abbey-lease of the reign of Henry VII.; that the word *egg*, the verb, was mere slang, till I found it in good use in a Chronicle of the reign of Henry VI.; and that the word *like*, which may often be heard as an expletive, was the mere effect of awkwardness and embarrassment, till I found it in good use in many writers before the age of James I. Where there was room for doubt, I have therefore thought it best to insert a word

in the catalogue, though it may finally turn out that it is not archaical.

Expressions which seem to have gained currency through the *humour* in which they were originally conceived, such as *Adam's ale* for water, *back o' beyond*, and others, though admitted into some catalogues, and probably descended from a high antiquity, seem scarcely to fall within the scope of such a work as this.

There is also another class of words concerning which a doubt may be entertained whether they should be admitted into a catalogue such as this. Thus, it will be said of a woman of a violent spirit that she is a *termagant*; of a boastful man, that he is a *bragadochio*, by persons who never read the Fairy Queen, and who know less of the older romances in which these terms appear as proper names. The use of them as generic terms has been long relinquished by the educated classes of society, but it is evident that they are of a character essentially different from the words in general which are found in the ensuing catalogue.

Again, respecting some words it may be doubted whether they have yet so fallen into disuse as to be glossarial. Some words in this Glossary still keep their places in the Diction-

aries, and even in the senses which they are here shown to express. But though keeping their places in the Dictionaries *for the present*, they are rarely heard in polite conversation ; and if they continue to be used at all by our writers, it is only when something of quaintness, or if I may be allowed to coin a word, of *ancientry*, is desired. Thus *din* is still found in the poets and the Dictionaries, though in its simple, and not metaphorical use, it is evidently become obsolete. He would speak according to the card, the dictionaries, who should say, “ *What a din the children are making :*” but who ventures the expression ?

For many of the words in the ensuing catalogue early authorities are not given ; and it is to be inferred that they are archaisms only from the proof that can be adduced respecting many other words with which they are to be classed that they are so. Some are shown to be remnants of our old language, by exhibiting the word as it appears in the Anglo-Saxon : others, by quotations from writers of the middle ages, especially Wickliffe and Chaucer, or from writers nearer our own time, such as Spenser and Shakespeare. Some are proved to have been once words in good use, from the public version

of the Scriptures; a work which though not powerful enough to stem the torrent of modern innovation, has yet done much to save our language from its ravages. Many a beautiful word would, I doubt not, have been banished from amongst us, if it had not been preserved in that sacred and venerable volume, and daily read in the hearing of the people; words which are at once expressive and euphonic, but which could not have stood their ground in the mincing and Chesterfieldian age from which we are happily emerging.

How many are there of which it appears that they have lost rank within a very short period of time. Changes in language take place more rapidly than is generally supposed. Let Thoresby's list of Yorkshire words be compared with a list that may be formed now from any portion of the county, and how many will be found to have disappeared in the century which has elapsed since it was constructed? Ray names only six words of which he says that they may be heard at Sheffield and in its neighbourhood. Not one of them now remains.*

* The words are these: CAR-SICK, the kennel. CHAUNDLER, a candlestick. FREE-LEGE, privilege, immunities. INSENSE, to

This process of extinction is going on more rapidly at the present moment than at any former period. The National and Lancasterian schools must work a great alteration in the language of those who still patronize the devoted words. When the present generation shall have passed away, it is not improbable that the taint they bear of the *situs informis* and *deserta vetustas* will be discerned in the classes where hitherto they have been held in honour, and that they will be cast out from their humble and obscure abodes, as bringing disgrace on those who harbour them. Hence the importance that the work of collecting them should be commenced without delay.

The words in the ensuing catalogue were all in use between the years 1790 and 1810.

In collections of this kind it is not to be expected that the words are all *peculiar* to the district in which they are gathered ; or indeed that there will be many which are found there and not in other parts of the kingdom. A pastoral and agricultural region will preserve more of the terms which belong to husbandry : more of the antient terms of art will be found in a
inform. NAPKIN, pocket-handkerchief. NECK-A-BOUT, any woman's neck-linen. Perhaps *insense* may sometimes be heard.

manufacturing district. Peculiarities in local circumstances, in the structure of habitations, in the nature of the food, in the amusements of the people, may, in a few instances, have occasioned the preservation of words in some narrow district, and in that alone ; but the great mass of archaical words in any particular district will, of course, be the same with those of any other district, since they are relics of a language once common to the whole of England, superseded by that new language which custom has silently and gradually introduced.

We may observe, in general, upon this and other similar collections, that the tendency in England has always been, to cherish the Latin and discountenance the Saxon. There are few words of Latin origin in any collection of existing archaisms. Also, that there is scarcely any thing Celtic remaining in the vernacular language of the eastern provinces of this island. In the district in which the catalogue before us was gathered, I know of but one word which bears upon it decided evidence of Celtic origin, and that, *pudoris causd*, I omit.

One pleasure attendant on the study of our antient language I cannot but mention. Partial glimpses are occasionally afforded of the

state of society in England at remote periods. Thus the term *a-gate-wards*, when rightly understood, brings into view the inhabitants of this region living in solitary houses dispersed through a vast forest, across which lay one, or perhaps two, publick highways: and *farant-like* calls up the pleasing image of the annual visit of the itinerant merchant amusing the simple rustics with accounts of what was passing in the unknown world around them.

The Letter of Thoresby to Ray, written in 1703, with a Catalogue of Words then to be heard in the West Riding of Yorkshire, being little known, is annexed to the present Glossary. It appeared originally in an octavo volume printed in 1718, entitled “ Philosophical Letters between the late learned Mr. Ray and several of his ingenious Correspondents, &c. published by W. Derham, F. R. S.”

A second Appendix has been added of the uncommon words used in Halifax, by the Rev. John Watson, from his History of Halifax, 4to. 1775.

THE
HALLAMSHIRE GLOSSARY.

A.

A, an interrogative interjection, equivalent to “ I do not understand you,” or “ what do you say ?” Sometimes the ē long is used for the same purpose.

A-BUT. Often used in the beginning of a sentence, where no more is really meant than would be expressed by the word *but*. It appears, however, to be an instance of an old analogy of our language, which gave us *avail*, *avoid*, *account*, words where an *a* is prefixed with no apparent effect. Yet it may be *Aye-but*, assenting with reservation. *No-but* is in use, equivalent to *only*.

ACKER, Acre.

ADDLE, to earn. A. S. *eadlian*.

A-GATE, a-doing. “ The business is a-gate.”

I wot not what quaint humour now of late
To write these numbers set my pen *a-gate*,

wrote a Yorkshire rhymester, Mr. Roger Breirly
of Grindleton in Craven, founder of one of the

short-lived sects of the seventeenth century, to whom the name of Grindletonians was given. See *A Bundle of Soul-convincing, &c. Truths.* London, 12mo. 1677. Mr. D'Israeli is the only writer of modern times who has taken any notice of Grindletonism. See *Curiosities of Literature, Second Series*, iii. 335. *Gate* is *road*: to be *a-gate* is to be on the road, on the way, approaching towards the end.

A-GATE-WARDS, pronounced AGATERDS. This is a very common, and, I may add, very remarkable expression. To go *a-gate-wards* with any one is to accompany him part of his way home. *Gate* is the public high-way; *wards* denotes direction, as in *home-wards*, *to-wards*, &c. To go *a-gate-wards*, was therefore to conduct a guest towards the high-road, the last office of hospitality, necessary both for guidance and protection, when the high-way lay across an uninclosed and almost trackless country, amidst woods and morasses.

AGEEAN, against. The old form is preserved. “ Al be it that it is *again* his kind.”—*Chaucer*. “ Againe kyndely reson” occurs in a Petition to Parliament, on the Rolls of 3 Henry VI.; and in a manuscript Chronicle of England written in that reign, “ Whan King Edward had sent Maister Water Stapulton his tresorere unto London for to kepe the citè unto him *a yein* Quene Isabell his wiff, and *a yein* Edward his sone,” &c.

A-JAR, a door not quite closed is *a-jar*.

A-JEE. Nearly the same with *a-jar*.

ALABASTER. Alabaster.

ALEGAR, a hybrid word springing from the Saxon *ale*, and the French *aigre*. It is ale or beer which has passed through the acetous fermentation, and is used as a cheap substitute for vinegar, in imitation of which word this word has been formed.

ALL-ALONG, in continuous course; as, “you have all-along been my friend.”

ALL-ALONG-OF, owing to; as, “it was all-along-of you that I suffered this.” These two compounds, though so nearly resembling each other, are of origins totally distinct. The first is formed upon the adjective *long*; but the latter from the word which we find in composition in *belong*. Its equivalent would be, “it all belongs to you.”

ALLEY, as denoting a narrow passage in a town, or a walk in a grove, is perhaps still in good use. But it is here used for walks or passages between the pews of a church. The word in good use by which such narrow ways are described is *aisle*, but it is presumed that this is a corrupt application of the word, the *aisles* being properly the *wings* of the edifice. In the language of school-boys, *alley* is used to denote marbles made of alabaster, of which the word is an abbreviation.

AN-ALL, and all. The use and the force of this

term are very correctly exhibited in the following stanza:

Paul fell down astounded, and only not dead,
For death was not quite within call :
Recovering, he found himself in a warm bed,
And in a warin fever *an-all*.

ANKER, the tong of a buckle. It is the same word with *anchor*, which, like the tong of a buckle, lays hold with its point.

ANPARSY. Numerous as were the literæ nexæ of the old scribes and early printers, there were few of these combinations which had acquired a name. The copulative conjunction, however, often written and printed thus, &, was called the *anparsi*, and the word is still in use to denote the same symbol. The analysis of it is into *and per se*. Sometimes the first letter of the alphabet is named with a *per se* attached, and the first step in learning is to say *A per se A*, or *A by itself A*. This is also a relic of the olden time. Harry the Minstrel says,

The land is lost, he is caught in the snare,
The A per se of Scotland is in great care.

Chaucer has

O faire Cresseide, the floure and A per se
Of Troie and Grece.

And later than his time Bradford the Martyr, speaking of the Earl of Bedford, calls him “ the A

per se A of the English nobilitie."—*Martyrs' Letters*, p. 279.

ARK, the large chest in farm-houses used for keeping meal or flour. The arks are usually made of strong oaken planks, which are sometimes elaborately carved. They resemble the chests found in churches, which are never, as far as I know, called arks. Many of the arks are of high antiquity. The making of them must have constituted a distinct trade, as we have the surname of Arkwright. The strong boxes in which the Jews kept their valuables were anciently called their arks, *archas*, a word which occurs in the royal warrant in the *Fœdera*, 45 Henry III., to search all the Jews' arks throughout the kingdom. As the Welch have *arkh* in the sense of coffin, it is not impossible that *ark* may be a relic of the Celtic.

ARLES, an earnest penny. The giving an arles succeeds the shaking of hands in concluding a bargain. Money given to show that the party is in *earnest*. See an elaborate dissertation on this ancient word in the Dictionary of Dr. Jameison.

ARREN, a spider. The Latin, French, Italian, and Spanish, have all this word with slight variation.

ASKER, a newt. Said by Ray to be the *Salamandra aquatica*.

ASKY, dry, parched, husky.

Ass, ashes. It is in fact the singular form of a word

which we are now taught to say wants the singular. Yet we say Ash- (not Ashes-) Wednesday. And Wickliffe, Matt. xi. 21. writes, “ Thei hadden do penaunce in heire and aische.” See further, Jameison on the word.

ASSIDUE, brass rolled or beaten very thin, used in the cutlery manufacture of Hallamshire to heighten, by its brilliant gold-colour, the beauty of the transparent horn sometimes used in the handles of knives. It is little known elsewhere. It is supposed to come from the Hartz-Forest. In a shop-bill of a century old, it is entered thus, “ Assidue or Horse-Gold.”

ASS-MIDDEN, the heap into which ashes are collected when thrown away.

AT-AFTER, afterwards.

AUD-FARAND, applied to children that are excessively formal, peculiarly grave, or of precocious talent. It is sometimes corrupted into *Old-fashioned*.

AUNCETRES. This word may be heard, though rarely, for ancestors. It is an old orthography, and old pronunciation of the word. It occurs in an Act of Parliament, 1 Edward IV. *Rolls*, v. 489. and elsewhere. It shows that the word has come to us through the French. The Latin form is, however, antient also. Harry the Minstrel has *Antecessors* in the first line of his *Wallace*. **FORE-ELDERS**, a truly venerable word, is lost in the

southern parts of the county, but I have heard it at York.

Ax, to ask. Here the antient form is preserved by the common people. The A. S. is *axian*; and in Wickliffe, every where, “ Jhesus axide hem.” Nothing can be more capricious than custom has shown herself in respect of the union of the s and the k. *Ax* must become *ask*, and *dex*, which occurs in Chaucer, *desk*. But *lask* is become *lax*: and both forms, *task* and *tax*, are, in another instance, admitted to be in good usage, though their senses have divaricated.

B.

BABY: generally pronounced as if written **BABBY**. Beside its usual signification, it is used to denote *prints*, especially those for the amusement of children. It may be presumed upon this use of it, that the primitive signification of the word is a miniature figure or image: “ the baby-figure of the giant mass.”

BACK-WATER, a superabundant supply of water by which the machinery of the mills erected on the streams is deprived of its proper action. Opposed to this word is **SLACK-WATER**, which describes the same effect produced by a deficiency of supply.

BADGER, a dealer in corn and flour.

BAK-STONE, a flat stone, about a yard square, placed

over a small oven, on which oat-cakes are baked. This is considered an essential requisite in most houses in the country above the mere cottage.

BALK. Both a noun and a verb, and usually pronounced as if written *Boke*. As a noun it denotes large beams of timber used in the roofs of houses, in which sense we find it in Chaucer : *The Prologue to the Reve's Tale*.

He can well in mine eye sene a stalke
But in his owne he can not sene a balke.

Wickliffe, translating the passage here alluded to, has *mote* and *beam*, as it is in our present version. Again, it denotes those beams lying in a Raff-yard before they are applied to any purpose ; and this is probably the word and the sense in that line of the *Dunciad*,

And stretched on *bulks*, as usual, poets lay.

It is also used for long and narrow courses of earth, marking the separations of properties. Thus, what is called in some places the Roman Rig, an ancient road long disused, is elsewhere called Scotland-balk and Barber-balk. The common idea seems to be a continuous line. From the last use of it is deduced the verb to *balk* or to be *balked*, expressive of meeting with a sudden and unexpected interruption or disappointment, such as would occur to a person who passing along what appeared to be open, uninclosed ground, suddenly finds his

course impeded by one of these *balks*. Thus Spenser :

And the mad steel about doth fiercely fly
 Nor sparing wight, *ne leaving any balk*
 But making way for death at large to walk.

F. Q. vi. xi. 16.

BAND, twine, string, cord ; that which binds. In this sense only it is vernacular. In metaphorical use, as a band of brothers, &c. it is still legitimate.

BANG. To shut a door with violence is to *bang* it. It is also one of a very numerous class of words, those of verberation.

BAR, to prohibit, exclude, forbid. “ I bar that.” Shakespeare has it.

When law can do no right
 Let it be lawful that law *bar* no wrong.
 Law cannot give my child his kingdom here ;
 For he that holds his kingdom, holds the law :
 Therefore, since law itself is perfect wrong,
 How can the law forbid my tongue to curse ?

KING JOHN, III. 1.

Mr. Mason Good has used it—

To man she gave a vigorous mind,
 But *barred* the gift from woman-kind.

BARGHAST. All who have attempted to explain this name of a spectre, agree that the syllable which is combined with the word *ghast*, or *ghost*, has allusion to towns, or at least to buildings of some kind. And the Barghast is certainly not met with

in the woods or in retired places, but in places of public concourse. The use of the Barghest now is to alarm naughty children into order and obedience, though there may still be a few children of a larger growth who think that in the winter nights this spectre may be seen at the corners of streets or near half-broken walls, with his long teeth and saucer eyes, the only features by which he is distinguished. I know not that he is discriminated by any attributes from his equally terrific brother, the Boggard.

BARK, a candle-box, in form having some resemblance to the keel of a vessel.

BARKLED. Filth when dried, coalesced and hardened on the skin, produces the appearance so called.

BARM, yeast.

And sometimes make the drink to bear no *barm*.

MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM, II. 1.

It occurs in Chaucer. Lillie, in his *Mother Bombie*, II. 1. mentions this and other names in use, for the same substance: "It behoveth my wits to work like barme, alias yeast, alias sizing, alias rising, alias God's good." In a manuscript in the Harleian collection, of singular interest, being an English and Latin Lexicon written in 1440, we have another name for it, "Ryal of foom or berme: Spuma."

BARM-SKIN, an apron of leather. The origin is in the A. S. *barme sinus*. Chaucer describing the dress of the carpenter's wife, says she wore "a barme-clothe, as white as morowe mylke." And in the *Comptos* of Bolton Abbey *barmeclathes* is used for the aprons of the sheep-shearers.

BASTE, another term of verberation. It occurs in *Fenne's Frutes*, 1590 : "wherewith he did so beate, bounce and *baste* his wife," &c.

BATCH. A *batch* of bread is the quantity made at one baking.

BEASTINGS, the first milk given by a cow after calving.

BEHOLDEN. "I'll not be beholden to him." This is equivalent to—I will incur no obligation to him.

BELL, the cry of the hart. The Lodge in Wharncliffe was erected by Sir Thomas Wortley in the reign of Henry VIII. "for his plesur to her the harts bel," as an inscription cut by him on the face of the solid rock still informs us.

BERRIES, goos-berries. It is also used when according to modern custom it should be omitted, as currant-berries.

BERRING, a funeral. In an Act of Parliament, 3 Henry VI. respecting the non-residence of clergy, mention is made of *berynes* being long delayed. It may be a question whether with this antient orthography and this traditional pronunciation, the

word is not rather derived from the verb to *bear* than from to *bury*: the *bearing* the body to the grave.

BEVERIDGE, *to pay beveridge*, which persons are called upon to do when a new suit of clothes is put on, an event in early times not occurring so frequently as at present. In Suffolk, *pepperidge* is the word, according to Major Moor. Robert of Gloucester has the word in the sense of *consequence, reward*.

BEZZLE, to drink water or other liquid immoderately. This, the primitive sense, is put down; while *embezzle*, which is the same word in a tralatitious use, is still admitted.

BIRRE, *impetus*. “It came with a birre.” The word appears to have its origin in the sound made by bodies passing swiftly through the air. It is a genuine relic of the antient language of England. Wickliffe uses it precisely as it is used at present in his translation of Luke, viii. 33. “And with abire,” as in the printed copy, but in a manuscript belonging to Hearne, “And with a birre the floc went heedlynge [head long] into the pool.”

BISHOPED. When the milk porridge or the frumity is burnt at the bottom of the vessel in which it is prepared, it is said to be *bishoped*, or that “the bishop has put his foot in it.” See a good note on this word in Mr. Brockett’s North-Country Glossary, though not quite satisfactory.

BLACK-CLOCK, the common black beetle. There is also BROWN-CLOCK for the brown beetle, or cock-chafer.

BODLE, an-imaginary piece of money, in value half a farthing, familiarly spoken of as if really of every day's occurrence.

BOGGARD. See BARGHAST.

BOGGLE, to take fright, and to hesitate in consequence. The word describes what would be the effect were the *boggard* to make his appearance, and is probably connected, etymologically, with it. A horse that starts *boggles*, or, as is said, *takes boggard*. The root of all is in the Celtic *bâg*, a ghost or goblin, which was not confined to Wales, as late as the reign of Elizabeth; witness Shakespeare—

For Warwick was a *bug* that feared us all.

3 HENRY VI. v. 2.

BONNY, in good health. Also, handsome, as applied to a young girl.

BOOK, bulk.

BOOT. *To-boot* is so much over in exchanges. “ He gave me this knife and a shilling *to-boot*.” The root is in *botan*, to add.

BOOTY. To play booty is to act deceptively. The phrase is antient :

Then no jeberate, nor such craftie invention,
Nor false *booty* shooting to make discentration, &c.

occurs in a poem written by Stanley, Bishop of Man, on the Antiquity and History of his House.

BOSON, or **BOWSON**, the badger, which is also called a **BROCK**. The word occurs in some old parish accompts of the township of Wortley: there was a payment for every scalp of fox or bowson.

Boss, a hassock.

BOTCH, to repair a garment clumsily. Formerly there was the trade of botchers, bearing the same relation to tailors that the cobbler now does to the shoemaker. This appears by the following passage in *Plaine Percival the Peace-maker*, one of the tracts in the Martin Mar-Prelate controversy: “I find that in every trade and occupation there is a better and a worse: there is a Shoemaker, there is a Cobler; a Tailor and a Botcher; a Merchant and a Broker; a Haberdasher and a Pedlar; a Mason and a Dawber; a Minstrell and a Fiddler,” &c.

BOther, to weary with long details confusedly given.

BOULDERS, (often pronounced as if written **BOODERS**,) large, kernel-shaped stones used in paving the streets. It was considered as a technical word in the fourteenth century, as appears by the following passage in a warrant of John of Gaunt for the repair of Pontefract Castle: “de peres, appelés *Buldrés* a nře dit Chastel come vous semblerez resonables pur la defense de meisme nře Chastel.”

BOUN. "I am boun to do it;" I am going to do it.
"I am boun home;" I am going home. The word
is good old English:

For sorrow his harte to brast was *boun*.

CHAUCER.

It is indeed still retained in nautical language. A vessel is *bound*, or more properly *boun*, for a certain port.

BOUZE, to drink sottishly. This also is genuine English. Thus in Spenser's description of gluttony:

Still as he rode, he some what still did eat,
And in his hand did bear a *bouzing-can*
Of which he supt so oft, that on his seat
His drunken corse he scarse upholden can ;
In shape and life, more like a monster than a man.

F. Q. I. iv. 22.

BRACKEN, fern.

BRAG, to boast.

Verona *brags* of him
To be a virtuous and well-governed youth.

ROMEO AND JULIET, I. 5.

BRANCH-COAL, Kennel-coal.

BRANDREYS, the stone pillars on which corn-stacks are raised.

BRATT, a pin-afore, A. S. *bratt*, panniculus. In Chaucer's time it was used for a part of the apparel of grown persons.

BRAVE, in good health. A term of commendation

of almost unrestricted application. “A brave house.” “A brave lass.” Peacham has “a *brave* and beautiful lady.”—*Comp. Gent.* p. 206.

BREED. To breed of, is to resemble, in person or in mind. “She breeds of her mother.” “He breeds of his uncle.” “They breed of the old stock.” Thus Lydgate in his *Alexander and Aristotle*—

There be Kynges disposed by nature
Some that brayde ou liberat  
 And of hool here with alle theyre besy cure
Thayre stody sette in larges to be free
That thayre imperiall magnanimit  
Schulde not be spottydin no man' wyse
Thouching the vyce of froward covetyse.

BREWERS, the brim of the hat.

BREWIS, a dish composed of oat-cake steeped in boiling water, and then served up in a fat broth.

BRIDLE-STY, a way for horses, not for carriages.

BRIG, a bridge. A. S. *bricg*.

BROCK, the badger. The word enters into the composition of several names of places: as Brock-hole, now Brocco; Brock-hole-hurst, now Brocklehurst.

BROWN-SHILLER, a ripe hazel-nut.

BUFFET, with the accent on the first syllable, a foot-stool: on the last, a small cup-board.

BULLAS, the sloe. Used by Chaucer in *the Romance of the Rose*.

BULL-WEEK. The week before Christmas, in which the work-people at Sheffield in the iron manufac-

tures push their strength to the utmost, allowing themselves scarcely any rest, and earning twice as much as in an ordinary week to prepare for the rest and enjoyment of Christmas. The *bull-week* may be the *great week*, as the *bull-trout* is the large trout.

BURN. A person seeking any thing concealed, and being near it without finding it is said to *burn*.

BURRAS, the substance called borax. Chaucer has it, *boras*.

BURRS, the head of flowers in the bur-dock; *Arcium lappa*. “Amongst rude *burs* and thistles.”—*Comus*.

BUSKE, a piece of whalebone or of wood inserted in the front of the stays to preserve the shape: also used for *bush*.

BYERLAW. The townships of Ecclesal and Bright-side are called *Byerlaws*. The word is well-known in Scotland as the name of a court composed of countrymen inhabiting particular districts, traces of which courts are to be found within the last century. The business of these courts seems to have been the regulation of matters of common-right and the like. Such courts were held in England. Certain regulations agreed upon in the Byerlaw court of Extwisell in Lancashire, 1561, may be seen in Dr. Whitaker’s *History of Whalley*, p. 355*. And the existence of the name, though

transferred from the court to the district through which its powers extended, is evidence that these courts were once known in Hallamshire. See more in Blount's Law Dictionary, and in Dr. Jameison on the word.

BY-LEDDY, by our Lady. A sub-oath descended to us from the times before the Reformation, while many better expressions have been lost.

BY-LIKE, used with a very faint shade of meaning in such phrases as the following : “ Well, then, by-like I must.” This expletive was once in good use.

For agreeing so unanimously in their opinions living, it was (*be-like*) thought unfitting to part them being dead.

WEEVER'S FUNERAL MONUMENTS, p. 506.

James Dubravius, that Moravian, in his book *De Piscinis telleth*, how travelling by the highway's side in Silesia he found a nobleman booted up to the groins, and wading, himself pulling the nets, and labouring as much as any fisherman of them all: and when some *be-like* objected to him the baseness of his office, he excused himself, that if other men might hunt hares, why should not he hunt carps.

ANATOMY OF MELANCHOLY, II. ii. 4.

C.

CADE-LAMB, a lamb brought up in the house. A **CADE-CHILD** is a child that has been brought up with excessive care and tenderness.

CAITIFF. This word is thus used in a memorial from Hallamshire presented to the Council of the North, 1640: “Aged eighty and above, being a very *caitiff* and lame for impotent old age.” This, its harmless sense, is not quite lost. It is antient:

For Queen a very *caitiff* crowned with care.

SHAKSPEARE.

The Italian *cattivo* is parallel in its sense to our word *caitiff*: and *wretch* is sometimes used to denote an *afflicted* as well as a *wicked* person. That the same word should describe that which calls for pity and that which deserves reprobation is not creditable to human nature. It implies that weakness of bodily frame was once supposed to indicate the absence of commendable qualities.

CAKE-SPRITTLE, a thin board of about the same dimensions with the bake-stone, used for turning the oat-cakes while over the oven.

CALF-LICKED. When a portion of the hair is turned out of its natural position the person is said to be *calf-licked*.

CALLS. The *a* pronounced as in *shall*. Calls are a pair of broad tapes fastened to the shoulders of young children by which the nurse supports them when they are first attempting to walk. These are something distinct from the *calls* mentioned as an article of female attire, (Isaiah, iii. 18.) where no

doubt the translators used the word found in this passage of Spenser,

Then when they had despoiled her tire and *call* :

F. Q. I. viii. 46.

where *call* rhymes with *pall*.

CANKER, rust. This is another word of which the tralatitious sense is in good use, the first and natural sense obsolete.

CAP, to poze, to puzzle: to propose to any one a question which he is not able to resolve, especially if he be one who has reputation for wit or wisdom.

CAPPLE, to mend by a patch the toe of a shoe: or as a substantive, the patch so applied.

CARL, to parch, but applied I believe only to peas. They are *carled* by being first steeped in water, and then held in a fire-shovel over a dry and parching heat. When so prepared they are called **CARLINGS**.

CATER-COUSINS, good friends: but scarcely used except in irony.

CAUSEY, pronounced **COSEY**, a raised and paved path. It is the French *Chaussée*. Pope has sanctioned a gross corruption of this the genuine word, by which a false etymology is suggested :

Whose *Cause-way* parts the vale with shady rows?

CAW-SINK-PIN, an old pin which has lost its silvery

coat and some of its original straightness, picked from the public channels by the honest housewife who remembers the thrifty proverb, "A pin a-day is a groat a-year." In this compound term a word is preserved which Ray informs us was in use for the kennel in his time, by him written *car-sick*.

CHARY, nice, self-indulgent, dainty, as applied to the general habit: "He is very *chary* of himself."

CHAVEL, to chew without the intention of swallowing.

CHILDER, children. Instances of this in our early writers are innumerable. I shall give one from a MS. chronicle written in the reign of Henry VI. "And therefore for the love of God take on us good hert, and let us be bold, and think we never on wyff ne on *childre*, but oneley to conquere hem in bataille." It is part of a speech of Sir Fulk Fitz-Warine in the army of Edward Baliol.

CHIMLEY, chimney.

CHINK-COUGH, the hooping-cough.

CHOPPING. It is said of one who is of a changeable disposition, that he is always *chopping* and changing; always bartering away what he has. It is the same word with that used by sailors for the veering of the wind.

CHUCK. This word has various significations, not referable to the same root. It is a chicken; a term of endearment:

Be innocent of the knowledge, dearest *chuck*,
Till thou applaud the deed :

MACBETH, III. 2.

as an adjective it appears in CHUCK-FULL equivalent to completely filled ; and as a verb it denotes to pitch; or to strike gently under the chin in dalliance.

CHURCH-MASTERS, the church-wardens. This was once legitimate, occurring in legal instruments.

CLAM, to starve, whether active or neuter. Nares has quoted from Ben Jonson's *Every man out of his Humour*. III. 6. " Hard is the choice when the valiant must eat their arms or *clem*."

CLAMS, a wooden vice. Jameison deduces this word, which is known in Scotland, from the Belg. *klemmen*, *stringere*.

CLAP. To *clap* down is to lay down. To *clap* myself down, is to sit down.

CLAP BENE. Little children are taught to *clap bene*, the latter word being pronounced as a dissyllable. The action is the clapping of the hands, and the morality of the action is prayer: it is a mute imploring of a blessing. When the heir of the Romillis was lost in the Stryd, dragged down into the abyss by his leashed greyhound, the messenger who brought the first intelligence to the mother opened his mission with the question, " What is good for a bootless *bene* ?" To which, with sad

presagement, she replied, "Endless sorrow!" Bene in the A. S. is prayer. Mr. Brockett, who has heard this expression farther north, has remarked a correspondence in both parts of the compound with the Icelandic *klappa*, to clap, and *bæn*, prayer.

CLARTY, dirty with a degree of stickiness.

CLATTER, noise.

CLEAK, to snatch with eagerness. Many early authorities for this word are given by Dr. Jameison.

CLETCH, a brood of poultry.

CLOCKING, the noise made by the hen when, as the country-people say, she *gives notice* that she has laid her egg. "The *clocking* hen make friendship with the kite."—*GAY*.

CLOMP. A person wearing thick-soled shoes *clomps* as he walks, especially if on a wooden floor.

CLOUT, a blow on the head; a small piece of cloth used for kitchen purposes.

CLOYSE. This is the pronunciation of *close*, whether the adjective, or when it is used substantively to denote a field or enclosure.

CLUMP. Trees planted in small circular patches are called *clumps* of trees. Hands stiff with cold are said to be **CLUMPST**, whence *clumsy*.

CLUTCHES, gripe. In both the vernacular and the legitimate word the idea is included of the power which some one has gained being about to be exercised to the injury of a person within it.

But all in vain : his woman was too wise
Ever to come into his *clouch* again.

F. Q. III. x. 20.

COARSE, applied to the weather. “ It is a coarse day,” meaning a rough, unpleasant day. How arbitrary has the mighty **JUS ET NORMA LOQUENDI** shown herself in respect of this word. We reject *coarse day* or *coarse weather* as vulgar; while the most fastidious speaker scruples not to use what is obviously the correlative, and says *fine day* and *fine weather*.

COB-CASTLE. Any building which overtops those around it will be called in derision a *cob-castle*.

COBLINGS, small pieces of coal.

COB-NUT, a master-nut. The children in Yorkshire have a game which is probably an antient English pastime, though I do not observe any notice of it in Strutt. Numerous hazel-nuts are strung like the beads of a rosary. The game is played by two persons, each of whom has one of these strings, and consists in each party striking alternately with one of the nuts on his own string, a nut of his adversary's. The field of combat is usually the crown of a hat. The object of each party is to crush the nuts of his opponent. A nut which has broken many of those of the adversary is a *cob-nut*. The author of the Craven Glossary has from Minshew, “ *Kop-not, Belg. nux capitalis.*”

COKE, (or if written in accordance with the usual pronunciation of the word, *couk*.) the core of any thing, as of an apple; also, cinders. It seems equivalent to the *caput mortuum* of the old chemists.

COLLOGUING, conversing secretly, conspiring. Always used *in malam partem*.

COLLOP-MONDAY, the Monday before Lent.

COME YOUR WAYS. See **WAYS**.

COMPANY. To give him her company is for a young woman to encourage the addresses of her swain.

COTTER, a simple instrument used for fastening the window-shutters at night.

COU-RAKE, (perhaps originally *couk-rake*,) an iron instrument resembling a rake not dentated, used for scraping together the ashes of the fire.

COUSIN. This word is sometimes used to denote the relationship more commonly expressed by the words *nephew* or *niece*, as well as in what is its usual acceptation. This is an archaical sense of it, for in early times it was used to designate the whole of the *consanguinei*.

COWER, generally used with the adjunct *down*. To *cower down*, is to reduce the height as much as possible while still standing on the feet.

The splitting rocks *cowered* in the sinking sands,
And would not dash me with their ragged sides.

2 HENRY VI. III. 2.

Cowed, abashed, shrunk, appears to be related to it.

COYLL, coal. If this is a corruption, and not a true archaism, which may be used as an indicator to the true origin of a word of disputed etymology, it is an ancient one, and not effected by the unschooled vulgar; for in a lease of the Prior of Bretton to a Wentworth, in the reign of Henry VII. the word is throughout written *coylle*.

CRACK, to boast. Many early instances might be produced:

And Ethiops of their sweet complexion crack.

LOVE'S LABOUR LOST, IV. 1.

CRANCH. A hard and brittle crust *cranches* between the teeth. The crispness of frozen snow occasions it to *cranch* beneath the feet. This word is one of those true primitives in which we have an imitation of a natural sound: and the word even now recalls vividly the time when, forty years ago, in the region whose lingual peculiarities I am now illustrating, I

trod the pure virgin snow
Myself as pure. THOMSON.

CRATCH. A bottle-cratch is a wooden frame or rack on which bottles when empty are placed. An egg-cratch or crate is a frame for eggs. Crates are frames in which the potters transport their wares. Wickliffe uses the word for a manger.

CREE. This is the word used to designate the pro-

cess through which wheat passes to prepare it for being mixed with milk, sugar and spice, in the composition of that excellent Christmas dish called *frumity* or *furmity*. The process consists of placing the grain, from which the outer coat has been previously removed, in an earthen vessel, with a quantity of water just sufficient to cover it. The vessel is then closed, and placed in a slow oven for twelve or fourteen hours. The wheat thus prepared is called **CREED-WHEAT**.

CRONK, to exult over with insult. To *crow over* is sometimes used in the same sense.

CROODLE, *to cower*, as before explained, with the additional circumstance of having the face directed towards something on the ground. “To *croodle* over the fire”—“They *croodled* round it.”

CROZZILS, half-burnt coals.

CRUDS, curds. Spenser has “cruddy.” F. Q. i. v. 29. This metathesis has taken place in many words: *bird* was once *brid*; and Chaucer has *curl* where we now say *curl*.

CRUNNER, coroner.

CUCKOO-SPIT, a white froth often found on the leaves of plants, formed by a small insect. In Scotland it is called *gowk-spit*, with reference to the same bird, the *gowk* being a term for the cuckoo.

CUTE, clever. This, as Dr. Jameison observes, may

not be, as might at first be supposed, an abbreviated form of *acute*; but the A. S. *cuth*, *expertus*.

CUTS, to draw cuts, a species of sortilege still practised, as in the time of Chaucer, whose pilgrims *draw cuts* to determine who is to begin in the round of tales :

Sir Knyght (quoth he) my mayster and my lorde
 Nowe draweth cutte, for that is myn accorde,
 Cometh nere (quoth he) my Lady Prioresse,
 And ye, Sir Clerke, let be your shamefastnesse,
 Ne studieth not, lay hande therto every man.
 Anone to drawe every wight began
 And shortly for to tellen as it was
 Were it by aventure, or by shorter caas,
 The sothe is this, the cutte fyl to the knyght.

PROLOGUE TO THE CANTERBURY TALES.

CUTTLE-HEADED, foolish.

D.

DAD, a child's word for father.

DAFFA-DOWN-DILLIES. This is the term by which daffodils are usually spoken of; one of the beautiful ornaments of creation. The word is formed from *asphodelus*, by the coalescence of the definite article converted into *d*. How the syllable *down* became introduced it is not so easy to discover. It has, however, the sanction of Spenser :

Bring hither the Pink and purple Columbine,
 With Gilliflowers :
 Bring Coronations and Sops in Wine
 Worn of paramours.

Strow me the ground with *Daffa-down-dillies*,
And Cowslips, and Kingcups, and loved Lillies :
 The pretty Pawnce
 And the Chevisaunce
Shall match with the fair Flovre-Delice.

SHEPHERD'S CALENDAR, APRIL.

DAISED. Bread or pastry is said to be *daised* when it is dried, not browned.

DAMAGE. “ What is the damage ? ” This expression is equivalent to “ What expence have I incurred ? ” “ What must I pay ? ”

DANDY-COCK, a bantam-fowl.

DANK, damp, moist. “ A dank cellar.” “ Dank ground.” Shakspeare has “ On the dank and dirty ground :” and again, “ In a dark and *dankish* vault.”

DARK, blind.

DAUNCH, fastidious, over-nice, squeamish ; chiefly in reference to affairs of the stomach.

DAWDY, a careless, slatternly woman, with little of the quality expressively described as *forth-putting*.

DAY-TALE. A man who receives wages by the *day* rather than the *piece*, the quantity of work done, is a *day-tale-man*. A *day-tale-pace* is a slow pace.

DEEF. A deaf-nut is one of which the kernel is decayed.

DEE, to die. That the old pronunciation is here preserved appears by the derivative, which is *death*, *de-eth*, not *dith*.

DELF. A stone delf is a stone quarry: from A. S. **delfan**, to dig. We have the *Delve* of Discord in Spenser. F. Q. iv. 1. 20.

DELF-CASE. A frame of wood, part of the furniture of a kitchen, on which are placed the articles of common porcelain which are in daily use. Probably the *case* for the *delf-ware*.

DEUCE, a word too often used in a profane expression. A. S. **dues**, *a spectre*.

DICK. An apron and bib composed of leather, which used to be worn by poor children, is called a *leather dick*. It is nearly the same with the *barm-skins* of the men.

DIKE. A river is “the dike:” it is also sometimes used for any collection of water.

DIN, any loud noise. The word has been preserved by our poets, Milton, Gray, and others.

DING. “To *ding* any thing in a person’s teeth,” is to charge him with it plainly, and with reiteration. “To *ding* it into him,” is to use repeated explanation.

DINGE, to bruise so as to indent any thin plate of metal, as a watch-case. Shakspeare speaks of the “*undinged* target.”

DINT, (from *dinge*) the effect of being *dinged*. A. S. **dynt, ictus**.

DIP, a sweet sauce brought to table with pudding.

DITHER, to shake with cold.

DIZEN, to dress one's self out with showy finery.

Of a young woman at her toilette it will be said,
"she is a long time in *dizening* herself."

DOFF, to put off (or *do off*) any part of one's clothing.

DOG-CHEAP, excessively cheap.

DOGGED, ill-natured, coupled with sturdy obstinacy.

DOG-LATIN, barbarous Latin; maccaronic jargon:
called by the French and Germans, kitchen Latin.

DOLE, small charitable gifts out of money left for
the purpose. Doles were often given at funerals.

Etymologically it is a derivative of *deal*, *distribuere*,
still preserved in *dealing the cards*.

DON, to put on (or *do on*) clothes; in opposition to
doff. Both are used by Spenser, Shakspeare, and
others.

DOOR-CHEEKS, the upright posts at the sides of a
door.

DOOR-STEAD, the threshold, the site of the door.

DOUBLE, to clench the fist.

DOWN, is often used as a verb.

DOWN-FALL. "We shall have some down-fall :" that
is, rain or snow. It was formerly in good usage.

DOWTER. This represents the pronunciation of the
word *daughter*.

DRAB. See **TRAPES**.

DRABBLE. When the hem of a petticoat, or the
lower part of the skirts of a great coat, are soiled
with the mire in the streets in passing along them

on a wet day, they are said to be *drabbled*. This is probably derived from the former word, as being a part of the slatternly habits of the **DRAB**.

DRATE, to read or speak in a drawling tone.

DREE, long, tedious, wearisome, dreary ; applied almost exclusively to a road.

DRINKING ; the afternoon meal or refreshment, generally taken about five o'clock, and now usually consisting of tea.

DRIVE. See **FULL-DRIVE**.

DRIZZLE and **DRIZZLY** ; verb and adjective, relating to small rain. “ It drizzles :”—“ It is a drizzly day.”

O that mine arms could close this isle about,
That I might pull him to me where I would :
Or that these tears that *drissel* from mine eyes
Had power to mollify his stony heart.

MARLOWE'S EDWARD II. 1622.

DRY, thirsty.

DUBLER, a pewter dish.

DUCKS AND DRAKES. A small stone skimmed along the surface of a sheet of water, sometimes touching and rebounding, is said to make ducks and drakes. There is reference to the sport in the *Antients*. A person who squanders his money in vain expences is said to make ducks and drakes of it.

E.

E? equivalent to **A?**, which see.

EARNINGS, rennet.

EASILY, slowly.

EASING-DROPS, the drops of water from the eaves of houses after rain.

EASINGS, the eaves of a house. It is written *Eav-singes* by Boswell.—*Workes of Armoury*, f. 88^b.

EDDISH, that part of the grass which is left on the ground when the scythe has passed over it.

A. S. *edisc*. In a lease of the 6 Elizabeth, this expression occurs: “Etage, otherwise called Eddage, or latter croppe of grasse.”

EEK, to itch.

EEN, eyes. This is the antient and genuine plural, *eighen*, as written universally in the 15th century.

EGG, to *egg on* is to *urge on*, to *stimulate*. So in a Chronicle written in the reign of Henry VI. “And sith that Brute come first into Englond, unto this tyme, was never seyne sith so faire an oste, what of Englissche men, what of alienes and of men of fote, which ordeined hem to fighte with the Scotts thurgh *eggyng* of Sir Henri of Lancaster.” More, a native of Barnborough, speaking of Sir Thomas More, says: “for that he was not so forward as other men to *egg* the king to a divorce.”—*Life*, p. 232. In the time of Fuller the word had undergone a change. “How many have been sorrow-shot to the heart. O that this would *edge* the endeavours of our generation to succeed in the

dead places of worthy men."—*Good thoughts in worse times*, p. 108.

EILET-HOLES. A term in sempstresy. Holes not larger than would be made by the puncture of a needle. Perhaps a corruption of the French word for needle.

EIT, to eat. The participle is *etten*.

ELDER, the udder.

ENDLONG. Without intermission. Thus Chaucer,

tyll the reed blode
Ran *endelong* the tre.

It is genuine Saxon; "endlanng afne on a litel dich," occurs in a Charter cited in Britton's *Beauties of Wilts*, iii. 121. Warton speaks of Pope having revived the word.—*Observations on the Fairy Queen*, i. 252. In fact, though *put down*, it was never *destroyed*.

ENTRY, a narrow passage among buildings. Words-worth has not disdained to use this word in its vernacular sense;

It was an *Entry*, narrow as a door;
A passage whose bright windings opened out
Into a platform.

THE EXCURSION, p. 71.

EYE-SORE, something which offends the eye: but oftener used of something the sight of which offends the mind.

F

FAIN. Still used in its old sense: "Then went the cuppes so merrily about that many of the Frenchmen were *faine* to be led to their beds." Cavendish's *Life of Wolsey*.

FALL OF THE YEAR, autumn. Sometimes **FALL** only; "Spring and Fall."

FALL-OUT, to quarrel.

FANCY, inclination.

FARANTLY. This adjective describes a plain man who to honour and integrity joins a kind and conciliatory, and somewhat of a jocose temper. It is sometimes, but rarely, applied to a superior, and then it means one who is condescending, and converses familiarly with his inferiors. The sense is more easily settled than the etymology. Dr. Willan is doubtless right in classing it among the derivatives of that prolific etymon, *faran*, to go; whence comes *farand man*, a traveller, an itinerant merchant. So far I go with him: but here we separate. A *farantly man* according to his explanation, is one prepared for a journey, in order, who acts according to established usages. But this is not the sense which the word bears, in the southern parts of the county at least, *farantly* being rather applied to one who does *not* conform exactly to established usages, but dissents that he may entertain. I think the *farantly man* is one like

the *farant man*, and that the qualities designated by the term are those by which the itinerant merchant in the olden tyme was accustomed to recommend himself to the attention, and perhaps occasionally to the hospitality of the rude inhabitants of these regions. The reader who wishes to know more of the farant man may consult *Kenilworth*, vol. ii. ch. 7. See also Mulready's Picture of the travelling Druggists exhibited in 1825.

FASCH. When several thin plates of metal held together in a vice have had their edges subjected to the operation of filing, there will be a roughness on the flat side of each near the edge. That is the *fasch*.

FASTENING-PENNY. See GOD'S PENNY.

FASTEN-TUESDAY, Shrove Tuesday; the day before Lent. The day itself is not a fasting day, but it is the *eve* of the great fast, and therefore not inappropriately called *Fasten's Eve* or *Een*, a term formerly in use. Pancakes are eaten on this day all over England. In Yorkshire, every male in the house ought on this day to turn a pancake in the frying pan. It is also a minor All Fool's Day like the first of April; raw lads from the country on their first coming to the town being sent to catch the pancakes which they are told are thrown from the *leads*, the roof of the parish churches, precisely as the clock strikes twelve.

FATCHED, troubled, perplexed in mind, hurried with overmuch business. Fr. *fachè*.

FAVOUR, *to favour of*, is to resemble. As “he favours of his father;”

And the completion of the element
It *favours* like the work we have in hand.

JUL. CÆSAR, I. 3.

Favour is also sometimes, though rarely, used for comeliness; as in the book of Proverbs, “*favour* is deceitful.” *Well-favoured* and *ill-favoured* are also sometimes heard as in the scriptures.

FAUSE, cunning; possessed of *fox-like* qualities; and is in fact the word *fox* in one of the old dialects of Britain.

FEAST. Almost every village has its annual *Feast*; not merely the villages where there are churches, and where the Feast of the Dedication, which was a *festum principale duplex* continues to be held; but other villages where no church was ever erected. Such might have had in early times the *festum loci* another *festum principale duplex*, though even that was connected with religious observances. Besides these, six festivals of this high class were observed in England; viz; Christmas, Epiphany, Easter, Ascension, Pentecost, and Assumption.* The feast is a time of holy-day and merry-making. The houses of the country people are open to their friends from the towns from the Thursday to the Sunday following; but the Thursday and the Sunday are the high

* See *Breviarum ad usum Ecclesiae Sarisburiensis*, 12mo, Paris 1557.

days. The *feast* is the usual name of these rejoicing times. *Wake* is sometimes heard: but *Revel*, by which similar festivals are designated in other parts of the kingdom, never.

FEBERRY and sometimes **FABERRY**, the Gooseberry.
FEIGH, to empty as a pond of its mud.

FEND. There are two *fends* both vernacular. Parties are said to be *fending* and proving, when a dispute has arisen, and each is endeavouring to make his own part good. To *fend* for himself is to provide for himself, with a remote allusion to the difficulty of the undertaking; correlative with which sense, to *fend* is to be very industrious, to do the best for a livelihood.

FERN-FRECKLED, freckled.

FETTLE. This word is used as a substantive nearly in the sense of state, condition. As a verb, to wash and dress, so as to put one's-self in good condition and appearance.

FILLY-FOAL, a young female foal.

FINKEL, fennel; pure Saxon, and used by the poets as late as the reign of Elizabeth;

And some which like none herb but sage
Say *Finkel* tastes not well.

COMMENDATORY VERSES ON GEORGE GASCOIGNE.

FIT, to suit, in senses not recognized in good usage; as a tradesman *fits* his customers with butter, cheese, &c.

FLAKE, a hurdle.

FLASKER, to move the body and arms quickly in water. A fish when hooked will *flasker* in the stream. An insect is said to *flasker* with its wings when it moves them about rapidly while in pain.

FLASKET, a washing-tub with low sides.

FLIT, to change house. This is sometimes done hastily and secretly, the furniture being removed in the night, to defeat the landlord of his right of distraint: such a *flit* is called a FRENCH FLIT.

FLITEING, scolding, A. S. *flitan, contendere*.

FLUMMERY, blanc mange.

FOG, the same with *eddish*.

FON or FUN, the preterite of *find*.

FOOMART, the pole-cat.

FOOT-ALE, money paid for liquor by a new comer into a manufactory, to his fellow-workmen. The word may be classed with bride-ales, church-ales, clerk-ales, give-ales, lamb-ales, leet-ales, midsummer-ales, scot-ales, whitsun-ales, all mentioned by Nares. None of these terms are heard in the district to which this work relates; foot-ales being the only survivor of the whole brotherhood.

FOR-BECAUSE, a very common compound formerly in good usage. It occurs for ever in Golding's translation of Ovid; and in *Hecuba's Mishap*, a part of that rare volume entitled *Fenne's Frutes*, we have

And *forbecause* she willing was with Paris to be still,
He would by no means send her back against her own good
will.

FRAME, to set about any thing; as “be framed himself to it.” So in the translation of the Old Testament, Judges xii. 6. “for he could not *frame* to pronounce it right.”

FRESH. A river is said to be *fresh* when the water is high.

FRIDLEYS. The name of certain small rents which were formerly paid to the lord of the great manor of Sheffield by the inhabitants of the Frith of Hawksworth for liberty of common. The rents were extinguished by an Inclosure Act about thirty years ago, and the term will therefore soon be forgotten. That the word may be analized into *Frith-lay* or *-levy* is shown in certain depositions respecting Moss-carr, made about 1635. One of the deponents says that “the inhabitants within the Frith of Hawksworth usually and yearly met at a place called Holmes Bank Cross within the said Firth, and then took notice what cattle every one of the said inhabitants had upon the Wastes and Commons within Moss-carr and Hordron and the residue of the said Firth, and nicked down the number of their cattle upon a stick, and then cast up what proportion every inhabitant should pay to the *Freelay* payable unto the Lord of the manor of Sheffield yearly, and so apportioned their *Fridlay* or *Frith-lay*; which said meeting and appointment was upon Whitsun Even and Martin-mas Day yearly.” It

is pleasant thus to catch glimpses of the simple manners of our forefathers.

FROMITY OR FRUMITY. An excellent country mess made in the farm-houses at Christmas. See **CREE**. The wheat after having been *creed* is boiled with a proper proportion of milk. Sugar and spice are then added. It was usual for the poorer people to beg wheat at the farm-houses on St. Thomas' day to make their Fromity at Christmas. This, in other districts, and perhaps occasionally here, is called *going a gooding*. We may observe that the word is *fromity* not *frumenty* as if from *frumentum*. It is sometimes called *furmity* a pronunciation which agrees better with the etymology suggested by Junius who derives it from the A. S. *feorm*, a general term for provision of any kind.

FULL-DRIVE. *Pleno impetu.* "He ran full-drive."

FURGEON, a prop.

FUSS, excessive bustle. "She is in a great fuss."

FUSSY, cumbered about many things; bustling about as if much were to be done and was doing; consequential; one that gives himself airs about the multiplicity of his businesses: generally used *in malam partem*.

FUZ-BALL, a fungus, which, in a state of ripeness, contains a fine brown dust, believed to produce blindness if it get into the eyes. This is worth notice, as Linnæus informs us, that the same

opinion prevails all over Sweden; and without, as it seems, having any foundation in fact.

G.

GAIN, expert, handy. Also as applied to a road, equivalent to near, short. "He is a *gain* workman." "That is the *gaineſt* way."

GANG: in the sense of *to go*; not quite out of use. **GANTRY**, a frame of wood on which barrels are placed in a cellar. Also a frame made use of as an inclined plane along which casks are rolled to and from waggons.

GATE. See A-GATE. The *gate* is the *high road*. A *gate* opening into a field is a *yate*. A gate of a city is a *bar*: as Mickle gate bar at York, the bar of the great street. There is a common vernacular phrase, "Get your *gate*," meaning "Go your way." *Get* is probably here a corruption, not an archaism. Shakespeare puts the expression "Go your *gate*" into the mouth of Edgar, where he speaks as a clown: and Spenser has,

Go but a lowly gate among the meaner sort.

SHEPHERD'S CALENDAR, EPILOGUE.

GATES. This word is used expletively as in the following passage of Lillie's *Mother Bombie*, written about 1600.

Prisius. Her birth requires a better bridegroom than such a groom.

Sperantus. And his bringing up another *gates* marriage than such a minion.

So Shakespeare : “ If he had not been in drink, he would have tickled you *other gates* than he did.” Twelfth Night, v. i.—Bad as the word is, it is indubitably a part of the ancient language of England. *Guess* is sometimes used as *gates* is.

GAVELOCK, a crow-bar, a lever.

GEE, with the *g* hard, to give.

GEE, with the *g* soft, to agree. “ They do not gee well together.” There is a curious dissertation on this word in Mr. Pegge’s *Anecdotes of the English language*.

GESLINGS, the *g* hard. This is invariably used for goslings.

GETHER, to gather. The word *together* shews that an old pronunciation is here preserved.

GIBBERISH, nonsensical prattle of children. The word is thus written by Queen Elizabeth, 1565, in a letter to Sir Henry Sydney. “ This *gebouresh* should hardly have cumbered your yees.” It would seem, from Camden, that it was a word introduced by the ladies. “ And harsh Dutch, or *gebrish*, as women call it.”—*Remains*, p. 19.

GIBBETED, hung in chains. This barbarous custom appears to have originated in the practice of ordering that the bodies of notorious malefactors should not be committed to the earth, but remain

upon the gallows on which they had suffered. This indignity was shewn to the Spencers. The word is also used for suspension on a gallows, but not by the neck, so that the person remained alive many days: a horrible species of punishment spoken of as having once been practised, in the traditions of Hallamshire, where the lord had the *jus furcæ*.

GIFTS, the white specks on the finger nails.

GIRSE, sometimes, though rarely, used for *grass*.

We have before spoken of the metathesis of the *r*.

GLAZENER, glazier.

GLEAD. The kite: usually pronounced as if written

GLEYD, which approaches nearer to the A. S. *glida*.

GLUM, to look *glum*, is to have a dissatisfied, discontented look; pouting, frowning, sullen. It is the same word with *gloom*.

GOD'S-PENNY, money given to a servant who engages to serve a master for a term. It is sometimes called a fastening-penny, or a hiring-penny.

It varies in amount from a shilling to a pound.

GOOA. Thus *go* is often lengthened.

GOODY. As applied to a poor old woman has almost disappeared. The correlative *Good-man* is gone. Both were in common use two centuries ago. A gentleman of worship writing to his inferior would begin his letter "Goodman —."

GOOMS, the Gums. Here the wide pronunciation is

that which is not tolerated; while in *Gloom* the contrary is the case.

GOSTER, to boast, to bully, to hector:—Yes, to *hector*, which can only mean to act like Hector: but how could our ancestors so misunderstand that beautiful character, in which modesty is not the least conspicuous feature, as to give currency to such a profanation of it,

Goyt, the *goyt* of a mill-dam is an artificial cut to let off the water.

GRAINS, the refuse of the malt after brewing. Also the prong of a fork. The Scots call the branches of a tree the *grains*.

GREAT, to be *great* with a person, is to be on terms of intimacy or friendship with him. Probably the full form would be *to be in great estimation with*. Hazael was “a great man with his master.” The expression is now nearly confined to school-boys. But, in the reign of Elizabeth, it was fashionable at court. The Queen told the Countess of Shrewsbury that she began to grow jealous of her husband and the Queen of Scots, they were so *great* together.—Fuller’s *Worthies, Derbyshire*, p. 237. And the Countess of Dorset, Pembroke and Montgomery in her own memoirs says, “Now was my lady Ritche grown *great* with the Queen.” And again, “All this tyme we were merrie at North Hall; my coz. Fra. Bouchier, and my cousin

Francis Russel and I did use to walk much in the garden, and were *great* one with another."

GREEN-SAUCE, sorrel.

GRIME. This word is explained in Walker's Dictionary as "Dirt deeply insinuated." It is here used for dirt indeed, black coal dirt; but in the circumstantial addition just the reverse, lying quite on the surface. A stick of charcoal drawn across the cheek would *grime* it.

My face i'll grime with filth.

LEAR, II. 3.

It is connected etymologically with the word *grim* (an antient name of the devil); to *grime* being to *make grim*. Every nation has its causative mood,

lie — lay
rise — raise
prize — praise
sit — set

and lengthening the vowel may have been one of the forms indicative of causation.

GRINDLE-COKE, a worn-out grinding stone introduced into the kitchen serving many purposes, a trivet, a footstool for the old, and a seat for the young. Here again *coke* is *residuum*.

GROATS, unshelled oats.

GRONNY, grand-mother.

GRUN, the preterite and participle of *grind*.

GRUNSEL: i. e. *Ground-sill*, is the stone placed

beneath the door ; the threshold. The stone beneath the window is the window-sill.

In his own temple on the *grunsel* edge
Where he fell flat and shamed his worshippers.

P. L. I. 460.

The passage of Scripture, 1 Samuel, v. 4. which Milton has here imitated, has *threshold*.

GUTTER, the kennel.

H

HAG, a Hag of Hollin, was the Holly trees growing upon a certain portion of ground in the commons of the manor of Sheffield. The lord was accustomed to let or sell them by the *hag*.

HAIGS. The fruit of the hawthorn. A. S. *hagan*.

HALAH, shy. "Why are you so halah ? "

HALIDAY, holy day. A new pronunciation of the word has superseded the old, A. S. *halig*. Wickliffe writes *haly*. When the commonalty of Durham refused to march against the Scots, they alleged that they were *haliwerk folks* ; that is, persons devoted to sacred purposes ; as they held their lands ad defensionem corporis S. Cuthberti, and so ought to be excused. It is hard to say what is gained by the substitution of holy for haly. One effect of such uncalled-for substitutions is to obscure the etymology of words.

HAN, the plural of *have* : as, we han, they han. Contracted for haven, hav'n.

HANDSEL, the first purchaser in a shop newly opened *handsels* it; as the first purchaser of the day does a market.

HAPP, to cover for warmth.

HAPPEN, perhaps.

HARDS, a species of coarse flax. In old inventories we often meet with, “harden sheets.” Chaucer has “that not of hempe ne *heerdis* was.”

HASK, dry, parched.

HASTER, a tin meat-screen, to reflect the heat while the operation of roasting is going on.

HAVER-CAKE, sometimes, but rarely, heard for oat cake. It is common about Halifax. *Haver* is *oat* whence the local name, *Haver-croft*.

HEFT, haft, the handle of any thing, but especially of a knife: coming nearer to the etymon which is the verb *to heave*; that by which any thing is raised or *heaved*, than the word *haft* which has superseded it.

HEIGH, vox clamantis. When Peter Saxton, the Puritan Vicar of Leeds, stood upon the deck of a vessel in danger of being lost, crying out Heigh for heaven! heigh for heaven! he used this word precisely as it is still to be heard in his native county. See *Vic. Leod.* p. 87.

HEIGH-GO-MAD, said of a person who betrays excessively high spirits.

corruption of *them*, *hem* occurs perpetually in Wickliffe and other writers of his age. “ It was told and said of hem that see it.”

HEPS, the fruit of the dog-rose.

The oaks bear mast; the briars scarlet *hips*.

TIMON OF ATHENS, IV. 3.

HERB-A-GRACE, the only name known to many of the plant, by others called Rue: there is however, it is probable, a connection between the two names. *Rue* is connected with *Ruth*, an old word for sorrow. The effect of sorrow is favourable to moral and religious sentiment; hence *Rue* is the *Herb of Grace*.

HETTERLY, bitterly. “ She wept hetterly.”

HIGGLE, to cheapen pertinaciously. **HAGGLE** is used in the same sense.

HILL, to heap clothes on a person in bed. Wickliffe has, “ Naked and ye *hiliden* me.”

HILLING, a bed-rug.

HINE-BERRIES, rasp-berries.

HING, to hang. This is an antient form of the verb. In a poem written before the Reformation, entitled *Magna Charta de Libertatibus Mundi*, we have

In witness of the which thing
Mine own seale thereto I *hing*
And for the more sickerness
The wound in my side the seal it is.

HINGINGS, hangings, as of beds, windows, &c. It

is thus written in the will of Watts, vicar of Penistton, 1542.

HIPPINGS, the under-clothes of an infant.

HITCH. This word is used precisely as we find it on an old beam in the parsonage-house of Mappershall, which stood on the boundary of the two counties of Bedford and Hertford :

If you wish to go into Hertfordshire,
Hitch a little nearer the fire.

LYSONS' MAGNA BRIT. BEDE. p. 117.

Its meaning as now used is also very distinctly exhibited in the following passage of a volume of biographical confessions published in 1691: "Bent enough I was on play, and therefore for some years had a constant way of *hitching* about upon a cushion, the better to follow and join with my brothers and sisters in their sports, when by reason of the ricketts, my legs would not carry me." This is probably the word used by Shakespeare in *Troilus and Cressida*, III. 3.

If you give way
Or *hedge* aside from the direct forth-right,
as the passage is commonly printed: and also by
Pope—

Slides into verse and *hitches* into rhyme.

HODGE-PODGE, a mixture of various edibles in one mess: its antient meaning was it seems a pudding. The word was adopted into the language of the

law, and the reader may find some curious learning upon it in Blackstone, book ii. ch. 12.

HOLLIN, the holly.

Hoo, she. A. S. *ȝeo*. This is rarely heard, and belongs rather to the archaisms of Derbyshire and Lancashire, where it is universal, than of any part of Yorkshire. *Shoo*, however, which approaches to it, is often used for *she*.

HOP, a public dance. A. S. *ȝoppan*, whence a grass-hopper. A meeting of the lowest order, for this species of amusement, is called a *penny-hop*.

HOPPER-FREES. When the tenants of the manor of Sheffield ground their corn at the lord's mill, some of them were called *hopper-frees*, being privileged in consequence of some extraordinary service which they performed in keeping the weirs upon the river in good repair. The privilege they enjoyed was probably the same which the hopper-free tenants of the manor of Leeds enjoyed: that of "having their corn grinded immediately upon the emptying of the hopper, though there be never so many attending, whose corn was brought to the mill before theirs." *Duc. Leod.* p. 99.

HOPPET, a hand-basket.

HOPSCORE, a child's game, in which certain squares are drawn or *scored* on the ground, and a small stone is pushed with the toe from one to another, the player *hopping* on one foot.

HOUSE, the parlour.

HOYLE, hole.

HUD, the hob.

HUDDLE, to embrace.

HUG, to embrace; also, to carry in the arms.

HULL, a pig-sty.

HULLET, the owl. This may be *ullet*, quasi *owlet*.

The word afforded an abusive pun to “ John Fielde, student in Divinity,” who in 1581 wrote against a divine named Howlet—“ A Caveat for Parson Howlet concerning his untimely flighte and schriching in the cleare day light,” &c.

HURRY, to bear, lead, or carry any thing away.

I.

ICCLES, stalactites of ice hanging from the eaves of houses. An authority for this word has not presented itself; while many have occurred for the form icicles :

Chaste as the *isicle*
That's curdled by the frost from purest snow,
And hangs in Dian's temple.

COR. v. 3.

IME, frozen dew as it hangs lightly on the leaves and branches of trees.

IN : used as a verb in respect of the harvest. “ The corn was all inned before Michaelmas Day.”

INKLING, feeling, inclination. “ Here is no *inkling*

of grace towards him," writes Rowland White concerning the Earl of Essex, 1599.

INNOCENT: used for an ideot.

INSENSE, to inform.

INTACK, a portion of ground inclosed or *taken in* from the common.

IRKS. Still used as an impersonal; "it irks me."

IZZET, the name of the last letter of the alphabet.

J.

JABBER, idle talk.

JACKS, the chimes; so called from little figures who struck the tunes on the bells.

JAM, to press or squeeze tightly together.

JIMMERS. A pair of jimmers is a pair of hinges.

JOD, the letter j.

JUMPS, short stays.

K.

KALE, turn. "It's my kale."

KESTRIL, a young hawk. Used by Spenser.

KEX, the stem of an umbelliferous plant, or the plant itself. The word occurs in a passage of great beauty in Shakespeare's *Henry V*.

The even mead that erst brought sweetly forth
The freckled cowslip, burnet, and green clover,
Wanting the scythe, all uncorrected, rank,
Conceives by idleness; and nothing teems
But hateful docks, rough thistles, *kecksies*, burs,
Losing both beauty and utility.

KEYS, of the ash: the fruit. The ash is a plant connected with the antient superstitions of England. It is supposed to possess a preservative power against witchcraft ; and when no *ash-keys* are to be found, the next year is looked for as one of great disaster.

KIDKNAPPERS. Children are taught to believe that there are persons wandering abroad, ready to pick up children who stray from home, and carry them to a distant country, as India. These persons are called *kidknappers*. “ Mind the kidknapper, does not run away with thee.” To *knap* is still used for to *steal privily*: a dishonest man is called a *knap*: *kid* may be *child*. The word may be connected with the usages of the chivalrous ages. The Hollanders, speaking a language congenerous to our own, called the esquires who attended the knights, *schild-knapen*; and its present use may be a relic of the alarm which a peaceable vicinity would conceive on the visit of one of these hasty and self-appointed dispensers of justice.

KINDLE, to bring forth young; but applied only to the smaller animals, as cats, rabbits, mice, &c.

KINSE, kind. “ What kinse of a fire is there ?”

KITLING, kitten.

KITT, a pail for water or milk.

KNATTERING. A *knattering* woman is one that is perpetually finding fault, and giving way to her ill humours. A mouse *knatters* the wood of the trap in which he is caught.

KNIP, to pinch. *Knippers* is in good use.

KNOCK-KNEED, in-kneed.

KNOCK-KNOBBLER: this is the name of the person who perambulates the church during divine service to keep order. The *knob* is the head, and is used for any round ball. The rest explains itself.

KNOLL; or **KNOWL**, if written according to the usual pronunciation. This word has given way to *toll*, though we retain *knell*. It was Latinized in the middle ages. “ Finito Agnus Dei cnollentur Douce Clement et Austin.” They were three bells at Oseney.

KNUDGE, to jog the elbow of a person who is using his right hand.

KNUR. So a small round ball of wood is called, used in a game called knur and spell. The word, which is the Teut. *knorr, nodus seu tuber in ligno*, is used for the globular excrescences sometimes found on trees. The Peak miners use it for the globular pieces of ore.

KUSS, kiss.

KYE, cows.

L.

LACHE, a muddy hole, a quagmire. Almost extinct.

LADY-BIRD or **LADY-cow**, a beautiful little beetle with red wings spotted with black, well known every where under these names. It is introduced

here for the sake of giving the lady-bird song as it is sung in Yorkshire.

Lady-cow, Lady-cow, fly thy way home,
Thy house is on fire, thy children all gone :
All but one that lies under a stone,
Fly thee home, Lady-cow, ere it be gone.

In an amusing little volume entitled *German Popular Stories*, 12mo, 1823, it is shown that this song is as familiar to the children of Suabia as to those of England. How remote then its origin ! through what a long succession of generations has it descended by tradition only ! In the preface to that work is a translation of the song as it is sung in Germany. Ours is only a third part of the German song.

LAG, one of the games played with marbles.

LAKE, to play. A. S. *læcan*.

LAKIN, a plaything.

LANGSETTLE, almost superseded by *squab* and *settee*, used for the same article of furniture, and which are themselves giving way to the oriental term *sofa*. The old word describes exactly what it is, a *long seat*. *Settle* was no ignoble word when ~~Dom~~ *setl* was the Judgment-seat.

LAPE. To lape in the dirt is said of children who play in the mire.

LAT, a lath. We still say *lattice-work*.

LATHE, a barn.

LATTEN, brass, or some mixed metal resembling it, rolled out to about the thickness of a sixpence. The old brasses in churches are for the most part of latten. Ben Jonson has used the word very happily to represent the *orichalcum* of the *Ars poetica*.

The hau'boy, not as now with *latten* bound,
And rival with the trumpet in his sound.

LAW, not only that which is *laid down* to regulate and controul men's actions, but *liberty*. “ Give him a little *law* ;” equivalent to give him a little license, advantage, liberty. In the program of the lion fight, 1825, the royal beast was allowed ten minutes *law* between each attack. The French have it,

Car on dist bien souvent force na loy.

POEM ON THE DEPOSITION OF RICHARD II.
ARCHÆOL. XX. 361.

This is the word which is found in the old proverb, “ Necessity has no law.” In the memorable argument of the Solicitor General St. John, in the case of the Earl of Strafford, we have the word used in nearly the same signification : “ We give law,” said he, “ to hares and deer, because they are beasts of chase ; but it was never accounted either cruelty or foul play to knock foxes and wolves on the head as they can be found, because they are beasts of prey.”—Clarendon, I. 232. The argument

is barbarous, but the illustration of the vernacular use of *law* complete.

LAY-AWAY, the term for breaking up school after morning or evening employment.

LEARN; used indifferently for to *learn* and to *teach*. Its restriction as a kind of passive to the verb to *teach* is quite of modern usage, and not sanctioned by its etymology. Shakespeare uses it in both senses. **LEASH**, lease. This orthography is found in the reign of Henry VIII.

LEATHER, another term of castigation, probably from the instrument employed.

LET DRIVE, to attack with violence. “ He let drive at him.”

With dreadful strokes *let drive* at him so sore.

F. Q. iv. vii. 28.

See **FULL-DRIVE**. “ The storm *drives* through the air ;” “ the bullet *drives* along,” are expressions in good use.

LICK, to inflict corporal chastisement ; thought by some to be from A. S. *līc*, *corpus*.

LICORICE, treacle boiled and rolled into sticks.

LICKORISH, fond of sweetmeats.

LIEVE, **LIEVER**. No words are in more frequent use than these, and none were antiently in better repute. “ I would *as lieve* the town-cryer spoke my words.”—*Hamlet*. Spenser marks the opposition between *lieve* and *loth*:

And swore that he would lodge with them yfere,
Or them dislodge, *all were they lief or loth.*

F. Q. III. ix. 13.

The origin is in the A. S. *leof*, love. The comparative is often found in our old writers. One instance from Chaucer's character of an Oxford scholar may suffice.

Ful thredbare was his over courtpy
For he had yet getten him no benefice;
Ne was nouȝt worthy to have none office;
For him was *lever* to have at his beddes heed
Twenty booke, cladde with blacke or reed
Of Aristotle and of his philosophye
Than robes ryche, or fyddel, or gay sautrye.

LIC, to lie. This is pure Saxon; is used by Wickliffe every where; continued to be the approved word till about the reign of Henry VIII. and it is hard to say what our language has gained by the substitution of *lie*.

LIKE. This word is often used expletively at the end of a sentence. "He is a good sort of man like." "It is a finish estate like." Unmeaning, useless, and bad as the word may appear, it is a portion of our antient tongue.

And of hurt deer al ful of woundes
Some *like* bitten, some hurt with shot.

CHAUCER.

In a lease of Henry Everingham of Stainborough and Merial his mother, 6 Elizabeth, it is covenanted that the tenant shall not "put any beastes in the

said springe that shalbe muche above the age of one yeare, save one stotte *lyke* about the age of two yeares." Again, in Lupton's *Notable Things*, 4to. 1586, "Take garlick and houslicke of each *like* much, and stamp them both together." *Like* is also used in the sense of obligation: as, "I am *like* to do it," for I must do it.

LIKING. A boy is on *liking* during a probationary month before the sealing his indenture of apprenticeship.

LILLI-LO, a bright flickering flame.

LINES. Marriage-lines is a certificate of marriage often asked for and kept by the bride.

LING, heath.

LIPPEN TO, depend upon. "Then I shall know what I have to lippen to." I borrow an illustration of this word from *The Dialect of Craven*, i. 292:

Lippin not Trojanis, I pray zou in this hors
However it be I drede the Grekis fors.

DOUG. VIRG. p. 40.

LITE, a small quantity of any thing. The word is common in our early writers.

And in this blysse let I nowe Arcite
And speake I woll of Palamon a lyte.

THE KNYGHTES TALE.

His power had been *lite* to conquer France.

HARDYNG'S CHRON. f. 218.

LITE UPON, to meet with. Thus Chaucer in his *Legend of Good Women*, the Prologue—

And as for me tho I can but *lyte*
On Bokes for to rede I me delyte.

Shakespeare has the word : and Sir George Radcliffe in the reign of Charles I. uses it without the preposition *upon* : “ Where I *light* with another cousin of yours, Mr. Gower.”

Lo. This excellent but antiquated and abrogated interjection is retained prefixed to the second personal pronoun : “ Lo thee.” “ Look thee, here’s water to quench it.”—*Coriolanus*, v. 2.

LOCKED. A pack of cards is said to be *locked* when some of them are faced. The hair when entangled is said to be *lockered*. Coagulated blood is said to be *lockered*.

LONG. “ It’s all a-long of you : ” i. e. “ You are the cause of it.” This is evidently the word which enters into the common compound *belong*. “ It belongs to you.”

LONGSOME, tedious. Thus in a letter of Sir George Calvert in the time of James I. “ This day we have made an end of that *longsome* business of my lord of Suffolk and have given him his doom.”

LONELY WOMAN, a widow, not merely as *descriptive* of her condition, but as a simple term answering to *widow*. If an old woman is inquired for, the answer may be, “ She’s a lonely woman, is she not ? ”

LOOSE-END. A person is said to be at a *loose-end* who has no regular employment.

LOP, a flea.

LOPE, to leap. In the language of the antient law, escape from prison was *owtelopen*. Drayton writes “stilts and lope-staves.” Spenser has *lope* as the preterite of *leap*. “And laughing *lope* to a tree.” The unhappy fate of a Calverley of Calverley is still remembered in the traditions of Yorkshire. He was pressed to death in the reign of Elizabeth or James I. It is a part of the tradition, that when in the agonies of the *peine forte et dure*, he piteously implored those around him to finish his sufferings by crying out, “Them ‘at loves Coverley lope on.” So at least the words he used are now repeated in the neighbourhood of the place of his residence.

LORDS AND LADIES, the spike-stalks of the arum.

LOTTERIES, cheap engravings for the use of children.

LOYSE, to lose.

LUGS. The lugs are properly the ears. “Rounding in the Queen’s lugs,” for whispering in her ears, is found in a letter of the reign of Henry VIII.—*Collins’s Peerage*, i. 88. The word is less used in the North for the ears than for the hair. To *sowl his lugs* is to pull his ears; but to *lug* is to pull the hair. In this application it is the A. S. *geluggian, vellere*.

LUNDY, clumsy on a large scale; and especially when clumsiness produces pain or mischief.

M.

MACK, to make. To *make the door* is to fasten it, as in Shakespeare :

And doubt not, sir, but she will well excuse
Why at this time the doors are *made* against you.

COMEDY OF ERRORS, III. 1.

To *make bold* is to take the liberty. A *make-shift* is a substitute.

MAD, angry, much vexed.

MADDLE, to cause distraction of thought, confusion of mind, as by long continued and loud talking. It is the old word to *meddle*, in its sense of to mix, to confuse. Fr. *mele*.

MAIDEN, an instrument used in the laundry.

MAM, the child's word for *mother*.

MAMMOCKS, small pieces of any thing. Bread may be cut into mammocks, or broken into mammocks. Shakespeare uses the word as a verb : " He did so set his teeth and tare it, O, I warrant how he *mammocked* it." —Coriolanus, I. 3.

MANNER. " All manner of thing," equivalent to every thing. Few expressions are more offensive now ; yet it is genuine English : " What manner of man is this ? " One of the chapters in the MS. Chronicle before quoted is headed, " Howe that king Edward did *al maner thing* as Sir Hugh the Spencer wold conseille him for to do."

MANNERS-BIT, a portion of a dish left by the guests that the host may not feel himself reproached for insufficient preparation.

MANTEL-PIECE, the chimney-piece.

MARABLES, the marbles used by boys in play.

MARCY, mercy.

MARRED, a marred child is a spoiled child.

MARROW, fellow, in its sense of one of a pair, or one thing like to another. “ I can show you the marrow of it;” “ I can show [you one like it;” “ These shoes are not *marrows*.” *School-marrows* for *school-fellows* occurs in Gregson’s *Lancashire*, p. 185, in a writing little more than a century old.

MASH, to smash.

MAUL, a wooden hammer used by masons. As a verb it is sometimes used for to bruise: but more commonly for to strike with a heavy club so as to crush; to do what Thor may be supposed to do with his wooden hammer, which was plainly our *mall*. *Malleus* is another form of this antient word.

MAY-BE. This is at least as good as the hybrid word *perhaps*, by which it has been supplanted. It is common in Scotland, where they have this proverb, “ The book of *May-bees* is very broad.” In the southern counties of England the use of it is sometimes met by the reply, “ *May-bees* don’t fly this month.”

MAZY, giddy.

MEAL-TIME. Still used as in Ruth, ii. 14.

MEANS, property. "He lives on his means."

MEER, the kidney when at table.

MELANCHOLY. Used to describe every form of insanity: "He's melancholy."

MET, a measure of four pecks.

MIDGE, a gnat. A. S. *mpcg*.

MIDDEN, a heap, and often a dung-heap.

MILNE and MILNER, mill and miller. These are genuine old forms. "And if thai will grynd at his mylne, to grend at xxiiii vessel." Award, 28 Henry VI.

MISLIPPENED, disappointed. This is connected with LIPPEN, which see.

MISTAL, a cow-house.

MITS, long gloves without fingers, elsewhere called mittens.

MIXEN, a dung-heap. This occurs in the northern proverb, "Better wed over the mixen than over the moor;" that is, near home.

MIZZLE, (the same with DRIZZLE,) to rain in small drops, but falling thickly. So Spenser:

Up, Colin, up, ynough thou mourned hast;
Now 'gins to *mizzle*, hie we homeward fast.

THE SHEPHERD'S CALENDAR, NOVEMBER,

a month in which there is much "mizzling weather." The verb is found in Todd's Johnson.

MOANT, might not.

MOIDER, to perplex. “I am quite moidered,” is “I am quite confused.”

MORT, a collection. “A mort of people.” “A mort of tools.”

MOSKERED, rotted, mouldered.

MOTHER, the ropiness sometimes found in vinegar.

MOULDIARP, the mole. Tooke explains the word as the *mould-warper*. It was antiently in good usage.

MOWL, to knead.

MOYTE. A small speck in the cornea, or any small substance got into the eye, is a *moyte*. John Kaye, Esq. of Woodsome, in the reign of Elizabeth, describing the things with which a good husbandman should always be provided, names,

Pyck and Tarr also for Twitch or for Fly,
With Sandyvere lykewise for *moyte* in beast eye.

It is the word *mote* changed, as close becomes cloyse, coal coylle, or a more genuine orthography of the words. The Saxon translators of the Gospel rendered *καρφος* in Matt. vii. 4, by *mot*, which is retained in Wickliffe, and all later versions. In the Hebrew *תַּרְדֵּל* is any thing very diminutive.

MUCK, dirt in its moist state.

Regard of worldly *muck* doth foully blend
And low abase the high heroic spright.

Our spoils he kicked at;
And looked upon things precious, as they were
The common *muck* of the world.

CORIOLANUS, II. 2.

MUDDLY. A muddly morning is a thick foggy morning.

MUGGY. Muggy weather is misty thick foggy weather.

MUMMERS. This is the name of parties of youths who go about at Christmas fantastically dressed, performing a short dramatic piece of which St. George is the hero. The other characters are the King of Egypt; his son; Slasher; an apothecary; and a fool.

MUMMY. Any friable substance when crushed may be said to be “mushed to mummy.”

MUN, must.

MUSH, to crush, to pound very small.

N.

NANG-NAIL, not the indurated portions of the skin of the feet usually called *corns*, but a nail growing into the flesh. This sense agrees exactly with Junius's etymology from *ange*, *vexatus*, and *naegle*, *unguis*.

NAY-SAY, refusal. “He would take no nay-say.”

NEB, the point of any thing, as of a pen; a bird's bill. “A peacock with a gilt *neb*” was a dish at Archbishop Nevile's great dinner.—*Leland. Coll.*

VI. 6.

NEET, night.

NESII, easily distressed with cold ; much affected by it ; fond of *croodling* over the fire. This, I believe, is its peculiar signification, and it is now applied solely to man. It bears a near relation to *tender* and *delicate*, but there is a shade of difference which rendered this a genuine Saxon word well worth preserving. A. S. *nesc*. Something of censure is implied in the application of it. Boswell, the author of *Works of Armoury*, who was a South-Yorkshire man, applies it to *water* : “ Although a drop be most *neshe*, yet by ofte fallinge it pierceth that thinge that is right harde.” f. 88 b.

NEVY, nephew. The old pronunciation appears to have been preserved. In the English and Latin Lexicon of 1444 before quoted, Harl. 221, the word is written *neve*.

NICK-NAME, sobriquet. In the Lexicon just referred to it stands thus : “ Nekename or ekename, agnomen.”

NO-BUT, only. “ Will you lend me two shillings ? ” “ I have *no-but* one.” It admits of correct analysis on the sense of *but*, which has so strangely been allowed by our Lexicographers to coalesce with its opposite, *but*.

NONT, aunt. Correlative with NUNCLE.

NOOK, a corner, as of a field. A CHIMNEY-NOOK is a place near the fire, within the wide open mouth

of a chimney, as they are constructed in the kitchens of old houses.

NOPE, a blow on the head. It is used with the verb to *fetch*; -as "I'll fetch thee a nope." In some places the *knock-knobler* is called the *noper*.

NOR is often used when *than* is the correct word:
"He has more sheep nor I."

NOTHER, neither.

NOU, no.

NOUGHT, nothing.

NUNCLE, uncle. This is evidently a vulgarism and not an archaism, but we know it to have been in frequent use in early times. *Uncle* is the word *avunculus* received through the medial form *awn-culus*, which was in use in the time of Edward III.

O.

ODDS AND ENDS, refuse.

OER-ANENT, opposite.

OLD. This word is frequently used as by Shakespeare; "Yonder's *old* evil at home," and elsewhere. See on this peculiar use of it Pegge on the English Language, p. 97.

ON, of, concerning; as in 1 Samuel, xxvii. 11. "Lest they should tell *on* us." Sir Henry Savile writing to Camden, says, "For Doctor Huicke, Queen Elizabeth's physician, whom you may have *heard on*, or, peradventure, known."—*Camd. Epist.* 314. Tooke leaves *on* unexplained.

ONTO, upon.

OSS, to attempt. “ He osseg but failed.”

OTOMY, a skeleton.

OUGHT, anything.

OWD, old.

OWLER, the alder.

P.

PAIR OF STAIRS, a flight of stairs.

PANSHON, a vessel of earthen-ware wide at the top,
in which milk is placed for the rising of the cream.

PAN-TO, to apply closely. So in an old song called
The Clown his folly :

Then frowneth friend and father dear
Misliking much of all this gear
Because to law Jack will not *pan*
But still must play the gentleman.

PARLEY, to argue. “ I'll have no parleying,” says
a schoolmaster to a boy who would explain his
conduct so as to show that he does not deserve
punishment.

PARLOUS, perilous.

PATTERN, means of subsistence, and generally used
with the word *scanty*; as *pittance* is, which may
be the same word in this use of it.

PAY, to beat.

PEAL, a noise. “ They lead a sad peal :” equivalent
to “ They make a great noise.”

PEGS, the teeth. A **PEG-TOP** is one which spins on a foot formed like a tooth.

PENNY-PRICK, a game consisting of casting oblong pieces of iron at a mark. It is an old game, once played by people of fashion. In some notes written by Philip Earl of Pembroke, in the margin of Cudworth's translation of *The World of Wonders*, 1607, this occurs: "Mr. Paulate my Lady of Carlisle's Usher is a good gaming rook for Shovel-board, Bowls, and *Penny-prick*."

PEPPERING. A *peppering* shower is one in which the rain descends like hail, or like pepper from the peppering-box.

PEYS, pease.

PICK. 1. To push; as, "He picked me down." 2. To throw towards a higher point. Hay is *picked* into the window of a barn called a picking-hole. 3. To choose: "He picked this out from amongst many."

PICK-A-BACK. To ride a pick-a-back is to ride on the back or shoulders of another.

PICKS, the diamonds on cards.

PIGGEN, a small wooden vessel, circular, and with a long handle, used for lading water out of a well.

PIG-NUTS, earth-nuts or hare-nuts; the bulbous root of a plant.

PILE, the head of an arrow. Mark and Pile are used of a knife, as Head and Tail of a coin, or

Recto and Verso of the leaf of a book. The game of Head and Tail is sometimes called Cross and Pile.

PILLOW-BERE, pillow-case. It is used by Sir George Radcliffe.—*Correspondence*, p. 96. Also by Chaucer :

For in his male he had a *pillow-bere*,
Whiche as he sayd was our Ladyes veyle.

THE PARDONER.

PINCH, a game which consists in pitching half-pence at a mark.

PIN-FOLD, the pound. The officer who has the care of it is called the Pinder.

PINGLE, a small field; corrupted, it is probable, from *picle* or *pightel*.

PIPS, and sometimes **PEEPS**; of flowers, the small eye; of cards, the spots.

PISMIRE, the ant.

PLANETS. Rain is said to fall *in planets* when it falls partially and violently.

PLUCK, part of the inwards of beasts. A *good pluck* is courage.

POKE, a bag.

POLL, to cut the hair, as in 2 Samuel, xiv. 26.

PORRIDGE, of which there is water, milk, and nettle. The first is mere gruel; the second, gruel made with milk and a small portion of water; the third, gruel with the leaves of young nettles boiled in it.

PORRINGER, the vessel in which porridge is usually served.

POSNET, a pot for boiling.

POTE, a person in bed who is restless with his feet and legs is said to *pote*.

POT-HERBS, a general term for all herbs used in cookery.

POT SITTEN, when dirt upon the skin has deeply insinuated itself in the pores.

POTTER, the fire-poker; used as a verb for to trouble, to perplex: "I am much pottered about it." A *pottering* person is one of exertion, but inefficient.

POUSE, used for extreme worthlessness. "It's only pouse."

POWER is still used as *δυναμις* was, to designate a multitude: "A power of people." *Mort* and *ruck* are used in the same way.

PROG, viaticum; but especially used for such provision as a boy takes to school.

PROUD-FLESH, the flesh about a wound when it has assumed a livid hue, and is in a state of partial corruption.

PROUD-TAILOR, a gaudy insect with wings.

PUDDINGS, the intestines.

PUKE, an emetic: also the verb.

PULE, to cry: generally used in contempt.

PUNCH, to kick.

PUNCH-CLOD, a term of reproach for persons engaged in agricultural employments.

PUNKY, a chimney-sweeper. The word seems to be connected with *Pouke*, “the original meaning of which,” says the author of *Fairy Mythology*, II. 118, “would seem to be devil, dæmon, or evil spirit.”

PYNATE, a magpie.

Q.

QUANDARY. Old Elisha Cole brings this word from *Qu'en diray je?* which is at least good as a pun, if not satisfactory as an etymology.

R.

RACK AND RUIN. “Every thing is going to rack and ruin,” that is, to speedy destruction.

RADDLE, a red ochry earth used for marking sheep. *Ruddle* is the received form.

RAIN. A line across meadows where has formerly been a hedge or a road is called the *rain*.

RAKE. To *rake* the fire is to heap a quantity of small coal upon it so that it may not be quite extinguished, yet not able to blaze forth. This is always done over-night to the kitchen fire in a country where coal is cheap. In Milles’s *Catalogue of Honour*, p. 55, the custom is alluded to; “Which custom, (that is, the Norman’s law,) is in many places even yet still used unto this day, and is commonly called by the French word *cover-few*, that is to say, rake up the fire.”

RANK, close together. “The corn grows rank.”

A. S. *ranc*, *fæcundus*. It is also used as a superlative; as, “A rank bad man.”

RATTEN, a-rat.

RAVEL. A skein of thread is *ravelled* when the threads are not laid in order, but mixed confusedly and intricately together. *Unravel* is in good use in a tralatitious sense. We *unravel* a mystery.

READY; used as a verb, for to prepare, to put on suitable apparel: “I’ll ready myself.” In a warrant of Richard Duke of Gloucester to a Fitz-William of Sprotborough, he is commanded to *arredy* himself with eight horses to accompany him to London. “I’ll ready your word” is equivalent to “I’ll deliver your message.”

REAR, a term in masonry. A house is *reared* when the wood-work of the roof is raised upon it. The workmen employed in building a new house have a **REARING-SUPPER** when arrived at this stage of their labour. It is also used for bringing up children.

REEK, smoke. A smoke-penny paid to the Rector of Peniston is or was called a **REEK-PENNY**. “As hateful to me as the *reek* of a lime-kiln,” is one of Falstaff’s droll comparisons.

RENDER, to melt or dissolve; applied to fat which is *rendered* by heat. While the simple use is lost,

the tralatitious use, which is equivalent to *translate*, is good.

RICE, sticks used in gardens to support pease and beans or any deciduous plants.

RIDDLE, a wire-sieve. A. S. *hriddel*.

RIG, a ridge, as the higher part of the roof of a house. Remains of a Roman road are called the Roman Rig.

RIGGING-STONES, slates.

RIGHT. "I have no right to pay at that toll-bar," means, I am not obliged to pay there; which is, in fact, accordant with the original sense of the word *right*, *rect-um*, *that which is ruled*. "By good right," is equivalent to "It ought to be."

RINDER, (with the i long) an instrument used for bevilling the sides of a round hole.

RINSE, to wash, as a bottle.

RIP, a worthless person.

RIVE, to cleave or split.

Room, place. "In the room of;" this is pure old English.

ROPS, the intestines.

ROSSIL, rosin or resin.

RUCK, a multitude, as applied to people; a great assemblage, as applied to anything else.

S.

SAD, heavy. Applied to bread when it has not risen properly, in opposition to *light*.

SAM, to collect together. A. S. *samen*. It is used only as a verb active, but Langtoft has it in a neutral sense :

At the fistend day thei *sammed* at Southampton.

Spenser seems to use the word, F. Q. vii. vii. 32. It is in very frequent use in this district.

SAMMY, a short stride, giving an unfair advantage in the game of leap-frog.

SAMPLAR, a piece of canvas on which girls learn to *mark*, that is, to form the letters of the alphabet. Thus in Lilly's *Gallathea*, iii. 4. Diana says to her nymphs, " I blush, Ladies, that you, having been heretofore patient of labours, should now become prentises to idleness, and use the pen for sonnets, not the needle for *samplers*."

SANCOME, a quagmire, a bog or watry place.

SAUCE, the vegetables at table.

SAY, voice, influence in any business.

SCAR, the face of a rock bare of vegetation. As a verb, to fright, of which there are many instances down to the time of Addison.

SCAR-CROW, derived from this sense of it.

SCRAG, the neck. " A scrag of mutton."

SCREIK, to shriek, to scream.

SCROME, to walk or climb with long strides and awkwardly.

SCUMMER, the fire-shovel.

SCUTCH, to strike with a thin switch, which is often done to snakes by cruel boys :

We have *scotched* the snake, not killed it.

MACBETH.

SEAM, lard, the fat of hogs. This word is often pronounced as if written *same*. It is probably what is meant by *seym*, the addition of which converted Dillegrount into Maupigyrnum. See Beckwith's edition of Blount, p. 34. The word is used by Shakespeare.

SECONDS, flour not of the finest quality. The word is used by Shakespeare in his Sonnets ; " That is not mixed with seconds."

SEN, self.

SETTEE, a sofa.

SETTLE, This is also sometimes used for a seat. See **LANGSETTLE**. As a verb, to reduce ; as, " He has settled the price :" " He has settled his rent."

SHAPE, to set about any thing. Thus, in a collection of Theological Tracts, Harl. 2398. " Whanne thou *schapest* the to praye or to have eny devocione," &c. Chaucer, in the Prologue to Canterbury Tales, " And I wol erly *shape* me therefore." Harry the Minstrel uses *ship* as the præterite.

SHARPS, very coarse flour.

SHEWDS, the outer coat of oats, sometimes called **SHIFFS**.

SHIELD, this was formerly, and may be now, heard

as equivalent to *shelter*. Thus in the depositions respecting Moss-car before quoted, mention is made of a lodge “ built for the shepherds to take *shield* in-when they pleased.”

SHIFT. *To shift himself*, is to change his dress : to *shift for himself*, to provide for himself.

SHIVE, to slice, whence **SHIVERS**, thin slices.

SHOAR, a prop.

SHOO, the interjection used in frightening away birds from their prey. Used also as a verb, to **SHOO**.

SHOOL, a shovel. As a verb it expresses the course of a parasitical person ; *shooling*, living at other men’s tables.

SHOON, shoes.

SHOT, a reckoning at a tavern.

SHREW, the field-mouse. Hence the legitimate *shrew* and *shrewd*, expressive of qualities which are supposed to belong to this provident and tenacious little animal.

SHUT, quit. “ He has got shut of an ill neighbour.”

SIC-SIC, said to pigs when called to the trough by those who little think that they are speaking pure Saxon, in which *sic* is a pig.

SILE, a fine sieve through which milk is passed to free it from hairs and other impurities. The process is called **SILING**.

SILES, a verb impersonal: it siles; the meaning of which is, that the rain is descending perpendicu-

larly and in torrents. It is probably connected with the preceding word. To express violent rain two phrases are in common use. A party bent on a day's pleasure will say, " We will set out if it rain sticks and stones ;" while the more desperate adventurer will say, " We will go if it rain pitchforks with the points downward." The former of these expressions is of high antiquity, and affords a remarkable instance how *phrases* which have no intrinsic recommendation, will keep their place for centuries. Eustachius, Abbot of Flay in Normandy, came into England in the reign of King John. His object was to raise the moral character of our countrymen. He directed his preaching very much against the Sunday fairs ; and to give force to his exhortations, he exhibited a letter which he alleged that he had received from heaven, in which it was threatened that *sticks and stones* and boiling water should be rained down upon all who continued to attend them. The letter is in Hoveden.

Scriptores post Bedam. Savilii, p. 821. " *Aperiam cæla et pro pluvia pluam super vos lapides et ligna et aquam calidam per noctes, ut nemo præcavere possit.*"

SIN, since. This is genuine English. In a deed, 49 Henry VI. " charges commenced or grown *sen* the first possession."

SINGLE-TEN. A person playing at Whist may be heard to say, " I have neither ace, face, nor single-

ten." As now used, it means no more than that the party has not a card above a nine. The turn of the expression would of itself show to the experienced ear that more was once meant by it, if we did not find Shakespeare using it thus:

And whilst they thought to steal the *Single-ten*,
The King was slyly fingered from the deck.

What it means, those versed in such amusements may perhaps be able to explain.

SINK, the kennel; also, an outlet for dirty water from the kitchen.

SKELLERED, warped; but said more particularly of a flat board, which when cut out of green wood sometimes becomes contorted.

SKELP, to strike smartly. Another term of verberation.

SKEN, to squint.

SKEW-BALD, pie-bald. It is applied only to a horse.

SKREIK OF DAY, the peep of day; first dawning of the morn.

SKULK, to withdraw from observation under the consciousness of guilt.

SLACK-WATER. This is correlative with **BACK-WATER**, which see. It occurs in *A Mirror of Modestie*, 1621; "Nowe is Jordan either driven backe or else become *Slacke-water*."

SLAP, to spill.

SLAPE, slippery.

SLAPPY, or **SLOPPY**, splashy.

SLASH, a cut or gash.

SLAVER; both noun and verb, used of saliva running down the chin.

SLEAT. To *sleat* a dog at a traveller, a sheep, or another dog, is to encourage him to attack by pointing his attention to the object, patting, &c.

SLECK, as a substantive, small coal. **SMITHY-SLECK** is the small coal of the cutlers' smithies mixed with the shale of iron. As a verb, it means to abate the violence of fire by throwing water upon it; sometimes, to extinguish a fire by water. To *sleck one's thirst* is to slake it.

SLOP, to spill.

SLOUCHED HAT, now, one that has lost its form and proper texture; originally, a hat the rose of which was untied, and the brims *slouched* over the face.

SLUDGE, mire.

SMITTLE, to infect.

SNARL-KNOT, one very intricate and tight.

SNECK, the latch of a door or window.

SNICKLE, a snare or springe set for hares.

SNUB, to check or correct with impertinence and sauciness. This is a word descended of the old language of England. Wickliffe has it, *snybbing*.

What so he were of highe, or low estat,
Him wolde he *snibben* sharply for the nones.

CHAUCER'S PROLOGUE TO C. T.

SOFT, now used as as a superlative of silly. Hacket, in his *Life of Archbishop Williams*, p. 23, writes, “ a *soft* man, and given altogether to ease.” Bishop Nicolson, as late as 1697, uses the word. When speaking of Heylin, he says, “ he represents King Edward VI. as one of ill principles and *soft*.” In a private letter between two divines, 1697, this passage occurs: “ Here is an honest man’s son, one Shaw, who would be glad of such employment [a school] but I fear he will be too *soft* and bashful.” In all these instances it is used in a sense rather less opprobrious than it carries with it at present.

SOMAS-CAKE, that is, **SOUL-MAS-CAKE**, a sweet cake made on the second of November, All-Souls-Day, and always in a triangular form. The custom of making a peculiar kind of cake on this day is recognized in a deposition of the year 1574, given in Watson’s *History of the House of Warren*, i. 217. wherein the party deposes that his mother knew a certain castle of the Earl of Warren’s, having when a child, according to the custom of that country, gathered *soul-cakes* there on All-Souls’ Day. The making of these cakes is now almost the sole relic of antient customs which had their origin in the superstitious usages of the Catholic times.

Soss, to press with all one’s weight, espécially against any thing that yields to the pressure.

SOUGH, a drain for water.

SOURING, dough left in the tub from one baking of oat-cakes to another. It becomes sour by the fermentative process. *Sour-dough* is an old English word for *leaven*, as may be seen in Wickliffe.

SOUSE, a dish made of the ears, feet, &c. of swine. It is called in some places *soused lugs*.

SOWLE, to lay hold of a person by the ears. It was probably always a vulgar word. Shakespeare makes one of the servants in *Coriolanus* use it. “ He will go, he says, and *sowle* the porter of Rome gates by the ears.” iv. 5.

SOW-METAL, the worst species of iron. In an enumeration of instruments of war in a MS. temp. Hen. VI. mention is made of gonne, *sowes*, shoveles, bastreles, &c. Perhaps *sowes* were a species of ordnance, which will at once account for the term *sow-metal*. It would class with *bell metal*.

SPAN-NEW, quite new. It occurs in Chaucer. There is also **SPICK AND SPAN**.

SPARABLES, small nails used by shoemakers.

SPELL, the trap out of which the *knur* is raised, in the game of Knur and Spell.

SPICE, any sweetmeats given to children. Raisins, plums, or any dried fruit. A sweet cake is a *spice-cake*: a plum-pudding is a *spice pudding*. It is also used for a taste or specimen of any thing.

SPILL, quantity. “ There was a good spill of apples this year.”

SPINK, the chaffinch.

SPRING, a small wood; as Rawson-spring, Broom-hall-spring. Milton uses it for an assemblage of plants of a smaller growth.:

Let us divide our labours: thou, where choice
Leads thee, or where most needs, whether to wind
The woodbine round this arbour, or direct
The clasping ivy where to climb: while I
In yonder *spring* of roses intermixed
With myrtle, find what to redress, till noon.

P. L. ix. 214—219.

It is to be regretted that the poets have parted with so beautiful a word.

SPROTTLE, to struggle with ineffectual vehemence.

SPURRED. To be *spurred* at church is to be *asked* at church; to have the banns of matrimony published. The banns themselves are called *spurrings*. To *spurr* is an old English word equivalent to *ask*. In one of the Martin Mar-Prelate tracts, an interlocutor in a dialogue says, “I pray you, Mr. Vicker, let me *spurre* a question unto you, if I may be so bold.” Again, in Lillie’s *Mother Bombie*, “I’ll be so bold as *spur* her what might a body call her name.”

SQUAB, a sofa.

SQUARE. “Square you,” “stand aside,” “make room,” “get out of the way.”

SQUAT, to splash.

STALLED, surfeited, cloyed, disgusted.

A barren-spirited fellow: one that feeds
On abject arts and imitations;
Which out of use, and *stalled* by other men
Begins his fashion.

JUL. CÆS. IV. 1.

STARK, stiff, rigid. Used for the state of the body
after excessive fatigue. Also as a superlative, as
stark blind.

STATUTES, the periodical meetings for hiring ser-
vants, especially those employed in husbandry.

STAUNCHIONS, iron bars in the windows.

STEE, or STY, a stile.

STELE or **STEIL**, the handle of any thing, but espe-
cially when the handle is long. Chaucer has *rake-
stele*; and Barnaby Googe, in his *Art of Husbandry*,
says, “ Hyginus would have the handles or *steelles*
of husbandmen’s tools made of Dog-tree wood.”

STIDDY, or STITHY, an anvil. This is genuine
English. In Chaucer’s powerful description of the
Temple of Mars,

The barbour, the botcher, and the smyth
That forgeþ sharpe forges on the *styth*.

THE KNYGHTE’S TALE.

STIFF, a ladder.

STIRK, a young bullock.

STIVE, to walk with affected stateliness, like Pistol.
Always used with contempt.

STONE JAR. Large jugs are so called, though composed of earthen-ware.

STOOP, a post.

STORM. This word is used not only in its common acceptation, but for long-continued frost.

STRADDLE, to stride.

STREIGHT. To lay things *streight* is to lay them in order. When a reckoning is finished and the balance paid, the parties are *streight*.

STRICCLE, the whetstone for the scythe.

STRIKE, a bushel.

STRIND, (the i long) to stride.

SWAD, the pod of peas or beans.

SWAGGER, to boast immoderately. When followed by the preposition *over*, to insult.

SWAP, to exchange. This word occurs not unfrequently in the writers of Elizabeth's reign.

SWARM, to climb, as up a mast.

SWARTH. Bacon-swarth is the outer skin.

SWEIGH, when used with *upon*, to press against.
"Don't sweigh upon me."

SWILLINGS, the refuse of eatables, given to the hogs.

SWINGE, to scourge. A. S. *geshungen*.

SWITCH, a small slender stick.

SWORN-BROTHERS. Used of persons between whom there is a strict league and alliance, more with a view to the pleasure and advantage of each other than the benefit of the public. The term has descended from the chivalrous times, when two

knights would be *conjurati fratres*. Palamon and Arcite in *The Knight's Tale* were *sworn brothers*.

SYKE, as a substantive, a ditch; as a verb, to sigh.

In both senses it was once in good usage.

T.

TACHE, a rest used in drilling holes.

TACHING-ENDS, remnants of waxed thread begged of the shoemakers by schoolboys, on which to string their cob-nuts.

TAILLIOR, a tailor. This was the old pronunciation.

Robertus le Taylyor appears as a witness in a charter of the reign of Edward I. relating to the forestry of Trayoks in Castleton.

TALLY. In counting any articles which are sold by the hundred, one is thrown out after each hundred; that is called the *tally*. The number of tallies of course shows the number of hundreds. They are given in to the purchaser.

TANGS, tongs; also, prongs.

TASSEL. "A sad tassel," a term of reproach used of a woman.

TAW, is not here used for marbles (*spheras lusorias*) in general, but only for those more beautifully streaked than others.

TAX-WAX, the tendon of the neck.

TEEM, to pour. This was in good usage in the time of Elizabeth.

TEENY, tiny, very small.

TEMs, a fine sieve.

TETHER, the rope by which cattle are tied when allowed to graze over only a particular portion of a field.

TEW, fatigue. "Do not tew yourself." It is often used where there has been great exertion to no good purpose. "He made a pretty tew of it;" labour in vain.

THACK, thatch.

THARFF-CAKE, a kind of coarse cake made of oatmeal and treacle. Wickliffe uses *tharff-loaves*, where in later versions we have *unleavened bread*: "And in the first day of tharff-loaves." Matt. xxvi. 17.

THOMB, thumb, which has supplanted the older word without any improvement of our language. I shall give one prose and one poetical authority. The first is from the prophecies of Merlin incorporated with an old English chronicle: "From the first lion unto the fourth, from the fourth to the thridde, from the thrid to the secound, a *thombe* schal be rolled in oyle." The second, from Chaucer:

Upon his *thombe* he had of golde a ryng.

THE KNYGHTE'S TALE.

THOROUGH, through.

THREAP, to insist positively and with an overbearing spirit. It is generally found with the adjunct

down. It seems to be the A. S. *drapian*, a little detorted from its antient meaning.

THREED, thread.

THRIBBLE, treble.

THRIFT, a pain in the joints of growing persons.

THRIFT-POT, a little vessel for children in which to preserve the half-pence given them. Access to within is obtained only through a narrow slit just large enough to admit a half-penny edgewise.

THRONG, crowded, busy. Sir George Radcliffe, then at Gray's Inn, 1615, writes, “I have been so *throng* since I came.”—*Correspondence*, p. 104.

THROSTLE, the thrush. This is genuine English, used by Chaucer and Spenser, and not yet relinquished by the poet:

Each shepherd's song, each *throstle's* note,
I took for trumpet's brazen throat.

WALLACE.

THROTTLE, to strangle. Formed upon the word *throat*.

THROUGH; besides its proper sense it is used where *from* is the legitimate word. “It came through York,” means “It came from York.” Nothing is more satisfactorily made out than that the word *through* is the substantive still existing in *door*, whence to use *through* for *from* would plainly be a *corruption*, not an *archaism*. But, in fact, this *through* is the old word *fro*, retained in *to and fro*, a little detorted it is true. *Fro* was antiently in

use where we should now write *from*. Thus in an old will: "in what parishe my wrechid soule departeth fro my body." *Fro* is retained in *foward*, which is formed upon the same analogy with *toward*. The capriciousness of custom is here again manifest. *Toward* is in good usage as one of our prepositions: not so *foward*. *Foward* is in good usage as descriptive of a quality or disposition: not so *toward*: though we still use *towardly*.

THRUSSEN, crowded.

THUMP. Another in the overflowing list of words of verberation.

THUNNER, thunder. A. S. **Dunre**, and the word was commonly so written during the middle ages.

THWACK. This word is still used as by Hermione in *The Winter's Tale*: "We'll *thwack* him home with distaffs."

TICKLE, tottering, easily overturned.

Fly ye fro the prease and dwel with sothfastnesse
Suffyce unto the good if it be smal
For herde hath hate, and clymbyng *Tykelnesse*.

CHAUCER'S GOOD COUNSAYLE.

Thy head stands so *ticklē* on thy shoulders, that a milk-maid, if she be in love, may sigh it off.

MEASURE FOR MEASURE, I. 3.

TIDY, neat.

TIFF. a slight quarrel.

TILT, a forge: also, as a verb, to raise one end of a cask.

TINE. “Tine the door” is “shut the door.”

TINES, the branches of a stag’s horn. Golding uses the word for the prongs of Neptune’s trident.

TINSED-BALL, a child’s ball wrought with worsted of various colours. To **TINSE** a ball is to work such a covering upon it.

TITT, a horse used for riding.

TOOT, a verb used for the action of prying into anything a little more curiously than the person observed likes. “My mistress is always tooting about the house.” “For birds in bushes *tooting*,” occurs in *The Shepherd’s Calendar, March*.

TOUCHWOOD, wood in a state of extreme rottenness and decay; supposed to possess the property of tinder, from whence the name, as if taking fire at a *touch*.

TRAMP, to travel on foot; whence **TRAMPER**, a professed beggar itinerant.

TRAP. A finger pinched between two heavy substances is *trapped*.

TRAPES, a very untidy wench. As terms of reproach are for the most part borrowed from the inferior creation, as shrew, fause, dog, rascal, quean, vixen, it is probable that this is the word written by Ray *drape*, and explained by him to mean a farrow-cow. Perhaps *drab*, which is equivalent

to the word before us, is of the same origin, though it is brought by Verstegan, who writes very learnedly upon words of this offensive class, from *drabbe, fæx*.

TRIP, a hard ball with a small projecting point, made of wood, or stag's horn, or earthen-ware, used in the game called also *trip*. These balls are first *raised* from a *drop*, that is, a stone placed with a smooth edge at an angle towards the horizon, and then struck with a *pummel* placed at the end of a flexible rod called the *trip stick*. The game is almost peculiar to the North of England.

TROWEL. To play trowel is to play truant.

TUFFOLD, a small outhouse, part of the homestead of a farm.

TUP, a ram.

TURIN, the nose of the bellows.

TUSTLE, to wrestle, contend—but rather in play than earnest.

TWINGE, an earwig.

TWITCH, 1. to draw tightly together; 2. to snatch.

At last he rose and *twitched* his mantle blue.

LYCIDAS.

TWITCHIL, a narrow passage in a town.

TYKE, a term of reproach borrowed from the inferior creation.

U.

UNBETHINK, to recollect. “ When I come to un-

bethink me, I was wrong in saying," &c. The word is equivalent to *viewing the matter on all sides*. The peculiar force of the word, as used here, is precisely such as to justify Dr. Jameison's most ingenious analysis and explanation, *ȝmbe-ȝhinc-an, cogitare de.*

UNDERMOST, the lowest.

UNTIDY, the reverse of *tidy*.

UPHOLD. "I'll uphold you" is a kind of personal pledge of assurance.

UPSIDOWN. This word is used by Spenser in his fine description of Mammon :

And in his lap a mess of coin he told,
And turned *upsidown* to feed his eye
And covetous desire with his huge treasury.

F. Q. II. VII. 4.

URCHIN, a hedge-hog.

V.

VEMON, venom.

VIEW, the yew-tree. Hence The *Views*, an estate in Worsborough-Dale.

W.

WACKEN, waken.

WAISTERS, articles of cutlery laid aside on account of any imperfection by manufacturers jealous of their reputation, and sold at an inferior price.

WAITS, a small band of musicians who receive

something for their services in processions out of public funds at Sheffield, and who usually go from house to house at Christmas to assist in merry-making...

WALK-MILL, a fulling-mill.

WAP, a blow given with the open hand.

WAPPING, used as a superlative ; “ a wapping falsehood.” This word appears at first view to be a mere vulgarism, or a slang term ; it is, however, antient. “ Rather because I know our Chroniclers of elder times omitted many excellent points of honours performed by your ancestors, and stowed their volumes with *wapping tales* of my Lord Mayor’s horse.” *The Honour of Cheshier and Lancashier* by R. G. as quoted in *The Earls of Derby and the verse-writers of the time*, an unpublished tract by Thomas Heywood, Esq. F. S. A.

WARK, to ache.

WARR, worse. “ It’s warr than ever.”

WAST-HEART-A-DAY, an expression of grief or of commiseration.

WATER, the river.

WAX. A LAD OF WAX is a clever, promising child, but never used except where something of the ludicrous is intended.

WAYS. “ Go your ways,” and “ come your ways.” The former a dismissal, the latter a friendly invitation, especially to accompany in a walk together.

WEAR. To wear money is to spend it.

WEET, wet.

WEESH, wash.

WHATSOMEVER and HOWSOMEVER. *Some*, in these compounds, appears at first sight to be a mere vulgar corruption: but it is, in fact, good old English: “ Yee, thou shall fynde ynow that will preach Christ and prove *what some ever* poynte of fayth that thou will, as wel out of a fabell of Ovide or any other poet, as out of Saynte John’s Gospell or Paul’s pistils.”—*Institucion of a Christian man*, 1535, f. 133.

WHEEL, a mill.

WHEUGH. A business that has an abrupt and unpropitious ending is said “ to end in a wheugh.”

WHIGGED. This term now describes some defect in a culinary preparation of milk. Formerly there was a liquor known by the name of *whig*. The name occurs in the following lines preserved in one of Dodsworth’s Manuscripts at the Bodleian, on the varied character of the hospitality of three religious houses in the East Riding:

If you go to Nun Keling, you shall find your belly filling
Of *Whig* or of *Whay*
But go to Swine and come betime,
Or else you go empty away
But the Abbot of Meaus doth keep a good house
By night and by day.

WHILE, time. “ I have been waiting a good while.”

It is used indifferently with *till*, as it is found in many of our old writers.

WHINNY, to neigh.

WHINS, gorze or furze.

WHISHT! Hush! Silence!

WHITHER. To go with a whither, is to go with great rapidity.

WHITSUN-SUNDAY. It is supposed by some who would be thought to speak more correctly than their neighbours, that this is a pleonastic corruption of Whit-Sunday. But, in fact, in Whit-Sunday a syllable has been lost, as is manifest by comparing it with Whitsun-tide, Whitsun-ale. Sir William Kingston, in the reign of Henry VIII. writes *Wysson-Monday* in conformity with popular usage.—Singer's Cavendish, II. 219. The etymologists have been greatly perplexed with *Whit*, and nothing that is at all satisfactory has yet been shown respecting it. *Whitsun* may have a better chance.

WHITTLE, to cut the bark from a switch with a knife, which is sometimes called a *whittle*. Chaucer has *thwittel*.

WHIZ, a hissing sound in the air.

WHOAM, home.

WHY-CALF, a female calf.

WICK, alive. This is the word which is sometimes heard in the form *quick*.

WIGGEN, the mountain-ash.

WIMBLE, an auger.

WINTER-HEDGE, a frame of wood on which linen is dried in the laundry after having been washed in winter, or when the weather will not allow of exposing it on the hedges out of doors.

WIRETHORN, the yew.

WISE-MAN, called in other places the *Conjurer*, a person who is supposed to possess the power of foretelling future events, disclosing the repository of stolen goods, &c. The *wizard*, or *wise-ard*, was the same character, and the word by which he is spoken of is nearly the same. The syllable *ard* enters into many terms expressive of what is disgraceful to the human character, as *coward*, *bastard*, *drunkard*, *dotard*, &c. and in *wise-ard* describes a person who applies his wisdom to evil purposes, or who has gotten it by evil means.

WIZENED, shrunk, withered.

WLAP. This word lying near to *wrap* both in form and signification, has been confounded with it, and *wrap* is now made to supply the place of both. *Wlap* is used by Wickliffe, Spenser, and Shakespeare. To those who have heard them both used there is a marked difference, more easily however felt than expressed. In *wlapping* there is more of *folding over*, *placing one layer over another*, than in *wrapping*. We *wrap* up any thing in a silk

handkerchief: the laundress *waps* up the shirt which she has ironed.

WOE-WORTH-YOU, an imprecation of woe.

WOODENLY, awkwardly.

WRAP AND WRING. It is said of a covetous person, that “ he gets every thing that he can wrap and wring.” To *wring* is to squeeze, to express moisture. *Wrap and wring* is used by Peacham.—*Complete Gentleman*, p. 215.

Y.

YAKE, or **YARK**, to force.

YATE, a gate.

Yo, you.

Yoi, yes. On the borders of Nottinghamshire a word the sound of which is accurately expressed by *why* is the usual term of assent.

APPENDIX.

No. 1.

APPENDIX.

MR. THORESBY TO MR. RAY.

HONOURED SIR,

THIS additional List of Local Words is larger than I expected, and therein you will quickly observe several words already inserted in your very curious and accurate collection; but then 'tis either when the same word has a different signification, (which is not uncommon) or pronounced after so different a manner, as considerably to alter the Orthography: or lastly, when the Etymology has fallen in my way in the perusal of some of our Saxon authors, as Wheelock, Bede, Somner, Spelman, Hicks, &c.

A.

ALACK! for alas!

ALAS-A-DAY! ALAS-AT-EVER! Alas! a form of pitying.

AFTER-MATHS, q. after-mowings, the grass in the meadows, that grows after the mowing. The

eddish. Roughings we take for that rough coarse grass the cattle will not eat.

ARLS or EARLS, earnest.

An ARVIL, a funeral treat: the word and practice retained in the vicarage of Hallifax. I was at one for an antient minister a few months ago.

As or ASSE, ashes, var. dial.

AS TITE, as soon; **TITTER**, sooner.

An ASHLER wall, free-stone hewed with a mason's ax into smoothness, q. *axtler*.

AUD-FARAND, out of fashion, when applied to elder persons; and witty above their age, when to children.

AUKARDLY, opposite to towardly.

An AWMOSS, almes, from French *aumosnes*.

AWN, own, var. dial. as *agen*.

B.

BACKUS, bakehouse.

Very BAIN about one, officious, ready to help.

BANG his **BANES**, beat his bones.

BAWKS, the large timber beams that support the roof by sign-trees, under the side-wavers, and a prick-post under the rig-tree. Summers or summer-trees are never contiguous to the roof, but only the main beams in a chamber-floor.

BANNOCK, &c. tharfe cakes.

A BARN, a child, S. *bearn*, ii. Math. 18.

A BARN, a garner, S. Math. iii. 12.

A BARR, a gate of a town or city. Mickelgate, from S. *mycel*, not St. Michael.

BAWT, without. A **BAWL**, bowl.

BEILING, matter mixed with blood running out of a sore.

BENESON, benediction.

A BENKIT, a small wooden vessel with a cover that's loose, and fitted with notches to two prominent lags that have a string through them to carry it by.

To **BEZLE**, waste, embezzle.

To **BID** or **BEAD**, to pray, from S. *beade*, oratio.

To **BLARE**, to put out the tongue.

To **BLATE** or **BLEIT**, proper to a calf's or sheep's voice.

BLEAK, exposed to the weather. "It stands bleak."

A BINDING, a hazel rod or thorn, two or three yards long, so called, because used for binding the hedge-tops.

BLEW MILK, skimmed milk.

BLIND-MAN'S-BUFFE, a play.

BLOA, black and blue.

A BLOWSE or **BLAWZE**, (proper to women) a blossom, a wild rinish girl, proud light skirts.

A BLOATED look, a blos, dusky, dark countenance, caused by intemperance mostly.

To **BOKEN**, to nauseate, ready to vomit.

The **BOOGHT** of the elbow.

BOONS or **BOOYNs**, fowl, and sometimes labour, to

be given to the landlord over and above the rent ;
from the French *boon*.

The Boyl of a tree.

A Booyse or **Buyse**, same as boose or stall.

Brakons, fern, brakes.

A Brandred or **Rid**, a trivet, or iron.

You Braid of the miller's dog.

Bown ; as “ whither art thou bown ? ” i. e. going or bound.

A Breid, a shelf or board, var. dial.

To Breiden, to spread or make broad.

A Brock, a badger.

A Bridle-sty, a way for horse only, not cart or carriages in common.

A Broych, a small spike of iron or wood to put coppins on.

To Broych, or broach, as masons an atchler, when with the small point of their ax they make it full of little pits, or small holes.

To Bruzzle, to make a great a-do, or stir.

A Bumper, a glass or mug brim-full.

A Bur-tree, an elder or dog-tree.

A Burk-tree, or rods, birch, var. dial.

Bytte, (*Warwickshire*) a bottle or flagon, ab S. **bytta**, uter, dolium.

C.

To Cadge, a term in making bone-lace.

A CANKERD cart, or froward fellow.

To CAPE a wall, to crown it.

A CARDING of wool.

A CAW, cow, var. dial.

A CAWL, or COUL, a lump rising in the head through a knock.

To CAURE down, to ruck down.

To CAST or KEST, to vomit.

A CAUP, as a muck caup.

A CHARE- or CHAR-WOMAN, one hired by day, not a fixed servant, to wash.

CHAFFER, to chaffer, exchange.

To CHASE a laughter.

CHID, rebuked, S. *cidde*.

CHIZZEL, wheat-bran.

To CLATTER, make a noise, talk fast and loud.

A CLAWT, a tattered cloth or rag.

CLEAM'D, dawbed on as with a trowel.

CLEM'D, or CLAM'D, pined, hungered.

CLINCH, or clunch-fisted, covetous.

I' th' CLOUT, drunk.

A CLUG HE, a valley between two steep hills.

CLUMPS, bungling.

CLUKES, clutches.

CLOTS, clods, var. dial.

A CLUMPST fellow, i. e. plain-dealing, that speaks at the mouth. *Prov.*

A CLUNTER, an un-nimble stumbler.

COAP, fight.

COBBY, sawcy.

COITS, coats, var. dial. “Thou'rt a lad i' coits,” spoken to men ludicrously.

CODDY, joined with little, to diminish; as a little coddy lamb, bird, fly, is exceeding little, perhaps but a var. dial. for conny.

COKEND, choaked.

COM, came. S. *com*, *Mat.* ii. 21.

To **CON**, i. e. ply a lesson as school-boys.

A COPPIN of yarn.

A COTTREL, a piece of iron with a hole in to fasten.

A CRAGG, a stony rocky bank, &c.

A dish CRATCH, same with the cradle.

CRAWSE, jolly, brisk.

To **CREAK** as a door.

CREE'D WHEAT, hulled and boiled.

To **CRINKLE**, to crouch, to yield sneakingly.

COWKS, or cinders, coals burnt in common fire, not charred.

D.

To **DAKER**, to work for hire after the common day's work is over, at 2d. an hour.

To **DARNE**, i. e. sow up holes, so as not to pucker, but fill them up.

A great **DEAL** or **DELE**, S. *Dælas* parts, *Mat.* ii. 22.

To **DEEGHT** ing, spread mole-hills.

To DITHER, to quiver with cold.

A DINGTHRIFT, a spend-all, prodigal.

To DIZEN, to be curious and look big, to sit in state as if great.

DODGES on, keeps poorly doing.

DOG-TREE, alder.

A DOLE, DOOL, or DOAL, a share or part in a town-field ; also money or bread distributed at a funeral to the poor.

To DREE, to be able to go through to the end of the journey.

A DRIBBLE, an iron pin that carpenters use to drive out wooden pins.

DRIGH, long, tedious.

A DUBLER, a platter.

A DUB, a puddle, or splash of water.

The DULE, devil, var. dial.

He DUNG or DANG it down, threw it down.

To DURSE is to dress, to durse the house, horses.

To DURSE the ing, to spread the mole-hills and dung that is in fields.

E.

Mine EAM, my uncle. **S eame**, avunculus.

For EANCE (once) and use it not.

An EAPNS, hands full.

EARNDER, forenoon drinking.

EDGE you Brethren, “ make room ; ” “ give way.”

EEN, for eyes.

To **EEK**, enlarge. S. *ican*, augmentare.

EEN, for even, var. dial.

To **ELT**, to beat in the dough with more meal and yeast.

Murk i'th' **EEMIN**, dark in the evening.

EEN, evening, per aphæresin.

F.

The **FAG** end, the hinder or latter end.

I' FAKE, Faith ! (an oath.)

FAR, for farther ; as " the far bank."

FASTNE's **EEN**, the Tuesday before the *Dies Cinerum*, or Ash-Wednesday.

FAT (in composition) vessel, as in guile **FAT**, ab S. *fat*, vas.

FAUGH, fallow ground.

To **FAUGH**, to plough, and let it lie fallow a summer or winter.

FAW, **FAWL**, foul, dirty.

FEAR'D, frightened, afraid, S. *afareo*.

FEER, or **FERE**, wife. S. *gefera*, socia.

To **FEST**, i. e. put our apprentice.

To **FITTER**, to kick smartly with the feet, as children do when pettish ; metaphorically, to be in a passion, a pelting chafe.

To break or tear all to **FITTERS**, is to reduce to the smallest bits.

A **FILLY-FOAL**, from S. *fylian*, to follow the mare.

A **FLACKET**, a wood or leather vessel.

A **FLASK** for water to wash in, ab. S. *water flaxan*.

To **FLING**, to throw.

To **FLIRE** or **FLEAR**, laugh scornfully.

FLAUGHTERED, affrighted.

A **FLEYK**, a hurdle made of hazel, or other wands, radled, for the clothiers to swing or beat their wool upon.

He **FLOAT** me, chid or scolded.

FLUE-FULL, brimful, flowing full.

A **FLURTS**, a light housewife.

Yau'r mains **FLUSH**, full-handed, prodigal, wasteful.

To **FODDER**, i. e. give hay or straw to cattle.

FOGG, or edish, is the second growth of grass, after mowing.

To **FOREHEIGHT**, predetermine.

A **FODDER** of lead.

FORSPOKEN, bewitched, forespoken.

FRAYN, (*Lanc.*) ask, S. *befran*, interrogare.

FREEM, handsome.

A **FROSK**, a frog.

A **FRUGGAN**, applied to stirring women.

To **FRUST**, trust for a time.

FULSUM, nasty, foul.

FUR, far, var. dial.

A **FUR**, or **FOOR**, a furrow.

G.

To **GANG**, to go. S. *gang*.

GANT, lusty, hearty, and healthful.

GAR'EM KEN us ale, prodigious strong, make them know us.

A **GARSOM**, a foregift at entering a farm, a God's-penny.

To **GAUP**, to stare about with open mouth.

A **GAUSTER**, a hearty loud laughter [laughter].

A **GAWD**, a guise, custom, fashion.

GAWK-HAND, **GALLOCK-HAND**, left hand.

GAWA, “go we,” “let us go.”

GEEN, given.

GEMEAN mather, the common sort. S. *gemaene*, Matth. viii. 29. from whence the present Dutch *Gemeyn*, common, vulgar.

GESLINGS, q. *geestlings*, young geese.

GIF, if. S. *gif*, si.

Do you **GAWM** me, understand or mind me.

A **GLADDEN** is a void place, free from incumbrances.

To **GLAWM**, to look sad.

To **GLEE**, to look asquint, (*Yorksh.* as well as *Linc.*)

To **GLIZZEN**, glister or sparkle, as stars in frost.

“It freezes hard, and een glizzens,” in which sense alone it is used.

GLOPPENED, surprized.

To **GLORE**, to look staringly.

GOYTS of mills, where the stream passes out.

TO GRAW before the ague fit.

GRAUT, wort, sweet drink, ale before it be wrought with barm.

GREESE, or GREECE, stairs.

THE GROYN of a swine, the snout.

A GROOP, the hinder part of the mystall, where the cattle dung.

GRIESLY, ugly, grisled.

GUIZEND, oddly and sluttishly habited.

A GYSTE for cattle to be pastured.

H.

A HACKSLAVER, a nasty slovenly fellow, both in habit and deed; but it has a peculiar respect to speaking ill, naturally or morally.

TO HAGGLE, to cut irregularly.

A HAKING fellow, an idle loiterer.

HALA, bashful, nicely modest.

HAME, home. S. *ham*.

HAPPENS, perhaps.

HARD, for covetous, and in some places for half drunk.

HARENUT, earthnut.

HARNS, brains, (*Yorkshire.*)

HAVERS, manners.

TO HEALD, to lean to one side.

A HEBBLE, a narrow, short, plank-bridge.

The **HECK** is ordinarily but half a door, the lower half.

HEN-HARROW, a kind of kite-harrier.

To HENT, to catch a flying ball.

HEIGHT, called, &c.

To HEIGHT, to threaten.

To HIGLE, to loiter long in buying.

HINEBERRIES, raspberries.

HIPPINS, steppings; large stones set in a shallow water, at a step's distance from each other, to pass over by.

HITTER, eager, keen.

HOAST, cough; à S. *hwosta*.

A HOPPET, a seed-basket; also that in the mill in which the corn is put to grind.

A HOYZE, a half-cough, proper to cattle.

A HOST, a cough.

A HULLET, a howlet, an owl.

To HYPE, to gird at, to cast out disgraceful words.

A HOLT, a wood. S. *holt*, sylva.

I.

An ING, a plain even ground, mostly meadows, by the water side.

To dress the ING, that is, the mole-hills and dung which is durst or drest, i. e. spread abroad with an ing-rake.

An INKLING, an intimation or notice.

A N I Z E-B O N E, the huckle-bone, the coxa.

A J U N K E T, a wicker long basket to catch fish.

K.

To **K E I V E** a cart, whelm on one side.

A K E I V E R, a bumper or brimmer of liquor.

A K I T T, a milking or water-pail with one or two ears, with or without a cover.

A K I T I N G, a term of reproach.

It stands **K I T T L E**, i. e. ticklishly, ready to fall.

K N O G S, nine-pins.

A K O N N Y thing, a little as well as a fine thing.

A K I V V E R, or **K I M L I N**, a powdering tub.

L.

To **L A G**, to come last behind, as if tired, flag.

L A I R D, (*Srotice*) lord. **S. H a s f o r d**.

To **L A K E**, play, (*Goth. laikan,*) *ludere*.

L A N G, long, var. dial. **S. lang**.

L A N G H O L D S, spaniels upon horses' feet, fastened with a horse-lock to keep them from leaping wrong.

To **L A N E** nothing, to conceal nothing.

L A U G H T E R, laying, as a hen lays her laughter, that is, all the eggs she will lay at that time.

To **L A W K**, i. e. weed corn.

L A S S-A-D A Y! alas! an expression of condolence.

I'd as **L E I V E** do so, as willingly. " "Tis equal to me."

L E A T H W A K E, limber, pliable.

LEASING, lying, à S. *leasung*, *mendacium*.

LEATH, ease or rest.

LEAR, laugh deridingly, flear.

LEET you, pretend.

LEY, fallow ground.

To LEYSE, to pick the slain and trucks out of wheat.

To LITT, to colour or dye, whence the name Lister, or Litster.

LISTRING, thickening; *Yorkshire* as well as *Cheshire*.

To LOUP, or LAUP, to leap.

To LUG, to pull one by the hair or ears, lugs.

A huge LUNSHIN of bread, a large piece.

M.

MAINE, as by might and main. S. *maegen*.

To MAINE, to lame.

A MALKIN, a cloth at the end of a pole, where with wetting it they cleanse the bottom of the oven; applied to a slut.

MAIR, more, var. dial. S. *mare*.

MATE, match.

My MAUGH, my brother-in-law.

A MAWKIN, a dirty frow.

MAWM, tender, friable. short mellow.

A MAZ'D GOOSE, applied to a person astonished, amazed, per aphæresin.

MEEDLESS, without measure.

Just MEET, exact.

MEETERLY, indifferently; “meeterly, as Megge Rylay danced.”

MENSFULL, neat and clean.

MENYA, a family, a house menya. S. *menio*, Mat. viii. 1.

A MIDGE, no gnat, but the smallest of all flies.

MILLUMS, watery places about a mill-dam.

A MINSTRE, cathedral, *mynstre*. Chro.

MISCRYED, discovered.

It MIZZLES, rains small, like the falling of a mist.

To MOBB, to dress awkwardly.

A MOOFIN, a wheat-cake bak'd upon a bake-stone over the fire, as oat-cakes.

MOOLTER, toll of a mill.

A MILN and MILNER, for a mill and miller.

WELNEE MOYDER'D, almost distracted.

To MOOYSEN, i. e. wonder, from musing.

MUCKY, dirty, as the streets in rainy weather ; muck, towngate mire, as well as dung.

IT MUGGELES, rains small, mist-like.

MUNSWORN, forsown.

MUNT, hint; as “I know your meaning by your munting.”

MYSTALL, mewstall for cattle, oxen, and cows.

N.

NAR, nearer.

A NAWT-HEARD, neat-herd.

NAWT-FOOT-SAME, the oil or grease that is boiled out of a neat's-foot.

A NEAVE, a fist.

I did not **NEIGH** it, came not nigh it.

My NEAME, or NEME, my uncle.

To NET, to wash clothes, give them a net.

A NETHER, or NEDDER, an adder; à S. *neddra*, Mat. iii. 7.

NIFLES are glandules, kernels, which being hid, and covered with fat, perhaps might either be denominated from, or denominate covert and secret filching of things, nifling, nifle.

NISE, strange; nise work, strang.

NISE, applied to a person, is precise, opposite to free and hearty.

He **NIM'D** it, took it. S. *nim*, St. Matth. ii. 20.

NOGS, shank-bones, hence playing at noggs or ninepins, because the bones of the shanks of cattle are used therein.

O.

ONTERS, many onters, pretences, allegements, scruples.

An OSKIN of land; an oxgang contains ten acres in some places, in others, sixteen, eighteen, twenty-four, and fifty in some part of Bradford parish.

OSSELL, perhaps.

OUNSEL, a title of reproach, sometimes applied (as

by Mr. Garbut in his Demonstration of the Resurrection of Christ) to the devil.

OURNDER, afternoon drinkings.

An Ows, an ox, *Gothicè et Cimbricè*, auhs, Dr. Hicks's Grammar, p. 6.

An Ox-boyse, an ox-stall; à S. *bosib*, *præsepe*, a boose.

P.

A PADDock, or PARROCK, a small narrow close, that is an appendix to a greater for the most part.

PAN. That described as the pan in a building is properly the wall-plate; the pan is that piece of timber in wooden houses that lies upon the top of the posts, and upon which the balks rest, and the spar-foot also.

PARRISHT, starved with cold. Qu. perisht.

PASH. "I'll pash thy harns out."

PAT, fit, proper, pat to the purpose.

To PEE, is also look near and narrowly.

PEEL the pot, (cool it) with the ladle, taking out and pouring in again.

PEIL, stir. "What a peil keep you?"

PEREPOINT, a perepoint wall made of a thinner sort of hewn stone, set upon the edge.

A PIGTAIL candle, the least, put in to make weight.

A PLAT, a place.

POCK-ARR'D, marked with the small-pox.

To POYT the clothes off.

A fire Poit, an iron to stir up the fire with.

A PRIGGE, a little brass skillet.

To PUCKER, to draw up like a purse, unevenly.

A PUDDLE, a fat body.

Q.

QUITE for wholly is general ; for quit Northern,
'twill not quit cost.

R.

RADLINGS, hazel or other boughs, put within the
stud of a wall, to be covered with lime or mortar.

A RAWP, a hoarseness.

To RAUME, to retch.

The REEFE, the itch ; Reefy, itchy.

To REEK, to smoke ; à S. *ret*, smoke.

“ What a **REUL**’s here ? ”—“ You make a nise **RENT**.”
i. e. work, mad work.

RINISH, wild, jolly, unruly, rude.

A RIGGALD, abusively, applied to men as well as
to cattle.

ROKY, misty.

To ROOYSE, to extol.

A ROUP, a hoarseness.

RUDD, red stone.

A RUDLE, a riddle.

RYNDTA, used to cows to make them give way and
stand in their stalls or boyses.

S.

I **SAGH**, I saw.

SAMME milk, butter in the churn, after the milk breaks into butter; à S. *sammān*, *conglobare*.

SAUR, sour. "Mend like sour milk in summer." Prov.

SAWL, soul; var. dial. S. *sagel*.

"I'll **SAUL** him," beat him.

To **SAWCE**, rustic. pro *sowce*, box the ears.

To **SCREAM**, cry aloud.

SCRUBY-GRASS, var. dial. for scurvy-grass.

SCUG of a hill, the declivity or side.

SEAVES, peeled rushes, of which they make seav candles.

SEL, **SELN**, self.

SERE, several; **SERE-WAYS**, several ways.

A **SETLE**, a seat; à S. *setl*.

To **SHAFFLE**, a **SHAFFLES**, a bungler.

To **SHALE**, proper to the feet—in with the heels and out with the toes.

No **SHEDS**, no difference.

To **SHILL**, as pease, to take them out of the swads.

A **SHIVE** of bread, cut of the loaf.

SHOE, or **SHUW**, *illa*, she, var. dial.

SHOOEN, or **SHUNE**, shoes.

SHOOL, shovel, var. dial.

SHOOYTS, shovel-board, where the shillings are directed as at a mark in shooting.

Cow **SHARN**, or dung.

SHROGS, a company of bushes, of hazel, thorns, briars.

The SILE, used in straining milk.

It SILES, i. e. rains fast.

To SIPE, to let all the water or liquor out, which cleaves to the sides of a vessel, after the main is poured out.

SKATH, or **SCATH**, loss ; à S. *scade, nocumentum*, as “ the scath came in at his own fence.” *Prov.*

A SKEEL, a kit or milking-pail.

SKELLER'D, warped; *Yorkshire* as well as *Derbyshire*.

SKANSBACK, easily knowable, having some special mark.

To SKIMMER, shine, look bright.

A SLAMTRASH, a slovenly dirty person.

To SLAP one, i. e. beat, à *sono verborum, vox èvōματον.*

To SLART, to splash with dirt.

To SLAP out the tongue.

To SLEAT a dog.

SLIM sometimes signifies crafty, knavish. “ A slim customer.”

To SLIVE, to clear, to rive.

A SLIVING, a lazy fellow.

To SLOT the door, to bolt it when shut.

A SLOUGH, a watery boggish place; *item* the cast skin of a snake.

A **SLUSH**, wasteful.

To **SLUSH** through work, to do much, but slimly, carelessly.

A **SMITHY**, a smith's shop.

To **SMOAR**, to smother, *per contrac.*

To **SNAFFLE**, to speak through the nose.

A **SNAFFLE-BRIDLE** or **BIT**, snape bit.

A **SNAP**, a lad or servant, now mostly used ludicrously; à S. *snapa, puer*, Matth. viii. 13.

To **SNATTLE**, to linger, delay; *magno conatu nihil agere.*

To **SNAVLE**, snivel, speak through the nose.

SNEVER, slender, smooth.

To **SNIFT**, to draw the wind smartly up the nose.

A **SNICKET**, one that pincheth all to nought.

To **SNITE** is to blow the nose; to wipe is to dry it.

A **SOD**, a turf, is thin and round, or oval, taken from the surface of the earth; a sod thick and square, or oblong mostly.

SONCY, cunning.

To **SONTER**, to loiter; a santering or sauntering body, one that squanders the time in going idly about.

To **SOSSE**, proper to dogs.

To **SOUSE** or **SAWSE** on the ears, i. e. box.

SNUFFERS for the nose, or nostrils.

A **SPANIEL**. Qu. If not the S. name for N. Lang-holds, we have in these parts no other name but cow-tye.

To SPARKLE away, disperse, spend, waste.

To SPEER, inquire the road; à S. *spyrian, scrutari*.

A SPELK, a wooden splinter tied on to keep a broken bone from bending or unsetting again.

SPICK AND SPAN NEW, that has never been worn.

To be SPURR'D is to have the banns of marriage asked.

To SQUAT down, to cower down suddenly.

A STAWK, i. e. Stalk of plants.

STARK, stiff, weary; also covetous.

STAUPINGS, winter steps; the holes made by the feet of horses and cattle in miry highways and other places.

STAVERS, hedge-stavers, i. e. stakes.

STAV'D, STAWV'D, as a hedge that is cut.

To STEIM, to bespeak a thing.

STEVON, a strong-sounding voice; à S. *stefn*.

A STIDDY, an anvil.

A STIGH, a ladder.

STORCK'S BILL, to STORKEN, proper to fat growing cold, and so hard.

STOWD, cropt, as horse's ears.

STRADLING, strutting and striding.

STREA, straw.

To STREIK, stretch out the limbs.

A STROAK of corn with us is but half a bushel, or two pecks.

A STROOM, STRAWM, the instrument to keep the malt in the vat, that it run not out with the liquor.

STRUNTED, cut off short.

A **SWAITHE**, the row of grass cut down with the scythe. Laid o'th' **SWAITHE BAUK**, is spread abroad.

SWAMOUS, modest.

A **SWAMP**, a boggy bottom, a soft rushy piece.

A **SWATCH**, a shred of cloth.

To **SWEAL**, as a candle with the wind.

A **SWINE-COAT**, hog's-stye; à S. *cote, domuncula*.

To **SWINGE**, scourge; à S. *swingan*, to thresh.

To **SWITCH** a hedge, i. e. to cut off all the outlying boughs.

To **SWITHER**, to singe.

T.

TAPLASH, small beer, or thin drink.

A **TARRANT**, (*forte pro tyrant*,) a crabbed foward fellow.

A **Tavern**, a cellar.

To **TAWR** with the hand.

A **WATER TAWV**, a swooning fit.

A **TEATHY** body, peevish, crabbed.

A **TEEMING-woman**, i. e. child-bearing woman.

A **TEETHER**, tether, var. dial.

THAR-CAKE, or hearth-cake.

THARMS, pudding-skins.

THAW, thou, var. dial.

To **THOYL**, afford.

To **THRAW**, to turn wood with a tool.

A THREAVE of straw, a burden of it.

A THWANG for a shoe, the latchet. S. *thwang*, a thong.

TO TIFLE, to stifle, overset.

A TIFLED horse, when broken above the loins.

TO TIPE over, fall or overturn.

TIPER-DOWN, strong drink for tipping over.

TIPSY, almost drunk from tippling.

TITTER and better, sooner.

TO TOPPLE down, fall.

TOOTÄ, well, very well, too well.

A TOOMING, wool taken off the cards.

TOPSY-TURVY, upside-down.

TRAWTH, as “faith and trawth.” S. *treowth*, *fides*.

A TRIPPET, a quarter of a pound.

TO TRUSH, to run through all the dirt, *à sono ðvou*.

To keep TUTCH, to be as good as the promise.

TUTÄ, too too; “thou’rt tuta earnest,” clamorous, covetous, importunate, unsatisfiable.

TURLINGS, coals about a fist’s bigness.

TWILLS, quills.

U.

UUCOUTH, strange, uncommon, unusual; à S. *uncoth*, unknown.

An URCHION, a hedgehog, urchin.

UVVER, for upper or over, var. dial.

VARSALL, universal.

W.

A WAAG, a lever.

To WADE the water.

WAE'ST HEART, a condolence to the same purport with WAE'S ME, woe is the heart, &c.

To WAITE, to blame.

WALKER'S EARTH, for scouring the cloth.

A WAUGH-MILL, fulling-mill.

WAUGH, insipid, unsalted, and so unsavoury.

The WAWKS, or corners of the mustachios.

WAMB, womb, var. dial. S. **wamb**.

WANE, decline; “the moon is in the wane.” S. *wanian, minuere*.

WAR, “stand aside,” “give way,” “beware.”

WARLD, i'th' varsal warld, universal world.

WARSE, worse, var. dial.

To WAX, grow; S. *wearan, crescere*.

A WEE-BIT, a tiny wee-bit, a small piece: a pure Yorkshirism.

WEET, i. e. wot, know. “I weet full well.”

WEIKY, moist.

To WEEEN, think; à S. *wenan, opinari*.

WELLING, boiling.

To WELT, to totter.

To WELT or WOLT, overturn cart or wain.

WELLANEERING, alas!

WEL-NEE, well-nigh. “It's well-nee night,” almost.

To WHAKKER, tremble. shake every joint.

WHAINT, strange, odd, implying naughtiness.

“ Whaint wark.”

A WHAMIRE, a quagmire, var. dial.

WHAWM, WHELM, overwhelm, is whawmed over.

A WHEIN, a quean.

A WHEEL-PIT, whirlpool.

WHEEMLY, neatly.

WHAK’T, for quaked, whence

WHAKERS, for quakers, *les trembleurs*.

WHART, quart. “ Meit m'a whart o' oil,” i. e. measure me a quart of oil.

WHILK, which; S. *whilk*.

WHILKIN, whether.

WHITE, for quit; as “ it will not white cost.”

To WHITE, to cut sticks with a knife, and make them white.

WHISKIN or WHISKING, adjectively, is great, applied to almost any thing, as floods, fire, winds.

WHISKING, is also switching; “ there will be whisking for’t;” also, beating, swinging, whipping.

WHREAK, to speak in gutture and whiningly.

A WHY, an heifer.

WIGHT, swift.

WIND-RAW, grass or hay raked into long rows for drying.

WINE-BERRIES, not grapes but gooseberries; *winberian*, Matt. vii. 16.

A WITHER, strong fellow.

A WOGH, any partition, whether of boards or mud-

walls, or laths and lime; as a boardshed-woagh, studded wogh.

A WOGGIN, a narrow passage between two houses.

To **WOLTER**, as welter.

WORMSTALL, shelter for cattle in hot weather.

WOTE, know.

Y.

To **YALL**, and to **YAWL**, or **YOWL**; the latter appropriated to dogs, the former to bawlers. In yall the *a* sounds as in that; in yawl, as in the rustic caw for cow.

A YAWD, a horse.

YEAST, barm.

To **YEATHER**, to beat with a long hazel, thorn, &c.

YEEKE, itch.

YIELD, i. e. reward.

The **YEENDER**, or **EARNDER**, the forenoon, (Halifax in Yorkshire.)

YEW, you, var. dial. S. *getw*.

Yews for ewes.

YOOYLE, Yule, *de Yule*, *vide Mareschalli Observ. in Version. Anglo-Sax. Evang.* p. 520.

APPENDIX. No. II.
OF UNCOMMON WORDS USED IN HALIFAX.
BY THE REV. JOHN WATSON.

Remarks on the Dialect of Halifax Parish.

RULES FOR PRONUNCIATION.

Rule 1st. After oo add an i, pronouncing brisk, which will give the usual sound in the following monosyllables: for soon, sooin; for noon, nooin; goose, gooise; fool, fool; tool, tool; cool, cooil: hood, hooid; mood, mooid; moon, mooin: noon, nooin; rood, rooid; spoon, spooin; school, schooil; blood, blooid; book, boook; and others. Also plural nouns, as for boots, boots; roots, roots, &c. except wood, and perhaps a very few more words of the like sort. (In some parts of the parish, especially westward, oo are pronounced as oi, as foit for foot, &c.) Words of two syllables come also under this rule, as cooisin for cousin. Also shooin for shoes.

Rule 2nd. Some few words ending in ote, are pronounced as if they ended in oite, as noite for note. This seems to be confined to substantives; verbs of the preter tenses, such as wrote, bote, &c. do not fall under it. To this rule also belong words

which contain the letters oat, as for coat, coit; for oats, oits: for broach, they also say broich. To these, indeed, there are several exceptions, such as boat, goat, &c. To this rule also belong such words as end in ole and oal, as for foal, foil; coal, coil; hole, hoil; soal, soil, &c. except dole, mole, pole, sole.

Rule 3rd. Such words as tea, flea, and yea, are sounded as if they were composed of two syllables; and the negative particle no, as nooa.

Rule 4th. Lane is pronounced as loin, but few, if any more words of this sort are subject to the like change.

Rule 5th. The latter syllable in the words bacon, button, glutton, mutton, and such like, are sounded open and full, contrary to the custom of most other places.

Rule 6th. Words ending in ch, are pronounced as if they ended in k, as birk for birch, benk for bench, kirk for church, ick for itch, pick for pitch, thack for thatch, perk for perch. Some for birch say burk, and for perch, peark. Exceptions to this rule are, catch, hatch, match, patch, watch, &c. They also say kist for chest. Words ending in sh are the same, as busk for bush.

Rule 7th. The letter a, in the word altar, almost, exalt, halt, salt, &c. is pronounced as in the word after, or the Latin word altus; not, as is the custom

in most places, like the diphthong au. In the word pear it is sounded like e, as if it was peer. In the words hanging and hang, it is sometimes used as an i, hinging and hing. And in the word press it is substituted into the room of the e, and pronounced prass. Lastly, in salmon and gammon, it is used as au, viz. saumon and gaumon.

Rule 8th. The letter o is frequently changed into a, as belangs for belongs, lang for long, sang for song, tangs for tongs, warse for worse, emang for among.

Rule 9th. Ought, nought, and words of the like sort, are pronounced by fetching the sound out of the throat, as if they were written ouht, nouht.

Rule 10th. Ose is sounded like oise, thus cloise for close, loise for lose.

Rule 11th. I, in the word find, is pronounced as in the word hinder: and sometimes it is changed into u, as behund for behind.

Rule 12th. U is used for e, runt for rent, shu for she, yus for yes; and the consonant v is often changed into the vowel u, as neuer for never, euer for ever.

Rule 13th. U is omitted in such words as could, would, should; and the letters *old* pronounced as in the word *lolled*. In the same manner is also the word uphold pronounced, and sometimes uphod.

Rule 14th. X is often changed into is, as Halifais for Halifax, neist for next, seis for six, seist for sixth. wais for wax, ais for ax.

Rule 15th. Words are frequently contracted, as Ise for I am, Ist for I shall; also by the omission of a letter, as fok for folk.

Rule 16th. T is changed into d, as pewder for pewter; also d into t, as clots for clods.

Rule 17th. Letters are frequently transposed, as girn for grin, skirmish for skirmish.

VOCABULARY
OF UNCOMMON WORDS
USED IN HALIFAX PARISH,
With Conjectures about their Derivations.

A.

ARRAN, or **ARRAND**, a spider. The word arain is used in Nottinghamshire, for the larger kind of spiders only, but in this parish for spiders of every size. This word is very like the Latin aranea, the French araignée, the Italian aragno, and the Spanish arana.

ADDLE, to get or earn. From the Anglo-Saxon *ea-dælan*, a reward for any sort of service, a recompence, or requital; infinitive *ea-dælanan*.

AMPLE, to go. A corruption of amble. It is like the Latin word ambulare, the Dutch ambelen, and the French ambler.

ARLES, an earnest penny. Arrha is Latin for the same.

ANENT, opposite, or over against; though it is common to hear the expression, opposite anent. I cannot persuade myself that it is right to derive

English words from the Greek language, or should have fetched it from *εὐαγτί*, or *εὐαγτίον*, which signify the same thing, and differ very little in sound. Possibly it may come from the A. S. *nean*, near.

ASHELT, perhaps.

AIGHT, signifies either ought, or owed. This way of pronouncing has been handed down to us by our Saxon ancestors. Both the Teutonic or High Dutch have *eygen*, or *eigen*, to own, and the Mœso-Gothic *aīgan*, *habere*, possidere.

ABOON, above. This looks like a contraction of the A. S. *hufan*, or *hufon*; or it may come from the Low Dutch *Bouen*. In the antient Cornish language, it was pronounced *aban*.

AUMERY, a cupboard where provisions are kept. A contraction from *almonry*, a place where alms are deposited and given, and, by synecdoche, where provisions of all sorts are lodged; a store-house, or the like. In this sense it is used in the *Visions of Piers Plowman*, pass. 14.

“Avarice hath Almaries, and iron-bounden cofers.”

Chaucer also, in his *Romaunt of the Rose*, line 2087, says,

“ Than of his Aumener he drough
A little keie fetise inough.”

I have also met with this old proverb,

————— “ No sooner up
But the head in the Aumbry, and the nose in the cup.”

This word is sometimes, in Latin, expressed by Almarium. Almari is also an old British word for a cupboard. In Spanish it is almario; in Dutch ammare; and in some other of the living languages the sound is not unlike that of the English word.

B.

BAIN, near, convenient.

BAT, the straw of two wheat sheaves tied together.

It is called in the North Riding a battin. It is difficult to say what is the origin of this word, unless it comes from the Saxon *battha*, which signifies both, or two; or from their having been batted, or beaten, to get out the corn. Bat also signifies speed; to *go at a great bat*, is to go at a great speed.

BRADE, or **BREID**. To brade of a man, is to be, or act like him; perhaps from the A. S. *bred*, fraud, or cunning; as much as to say, he makes use of the same arts or methods.

BRAIDY, foolish. It is probably used in this sense to shew, that a person has nothing original about him, and that he only acts by imitation.

BRANDER. An iron to set a vessel on over the fire.

From *brandred*, which signifies the same thing.

BRAKEN. fern. Skinner writes this word brackan.

It is the plural of brake, as the Anglo-Saxons used to say docken for docks.

BELIVE, used in this parish for “ in the evening ;” and so may be contracted from “ by the eve ;” but the true meaning of it seems to be, quickly, briskly, or immediately, as appears from a passage in the Anglo-Normannic poem, printed in Hickes’s *Thesaurus*, vol. i. p. 224.

“ *From asie to auntioge bet miles tene ant five,
For to slen christene men he hiede him bilive.*”

Also from Chaucer’s *Troilus and Cresseide*, line 1355,

“ *And to and fro eke ride and gone as blive
Al day as thicke as been flien from an hive.*”

Lastly, from *Gawin Douglas’s translation of Virgil*, ed. 1553, p. 16,

“ *Belife Eneas membris schuke for cauld.*”

See Junius at the word *believe*.

BEND, an handkerchief, from the A. S. *bend*, any thing which ties, or bends. Wachter, in his *Gloss. Germ.* at the word *binden*, has observed, that the Goths, Alamans, Saxons, amongst the antients ; and the Dutch, English, Swedish, Icelandic, and Danish languages, amongst the moderns, have all preserved this word. And under the word *band*, he adds the Persian, French, Italian, and German.

In Chaucer’s *Romaunt of the Rose*, line 1079, is the following,

“ *And with a bend of gold tassiled
And knoppis fine of golde amiled
About her necke.*”

BEARN, a child. From the A. S. *bearn*. Barn has also the same signification in the Icelandic, and *barn* in the Gothic; it is used also in the Danish and others. This word, *bearn*, answers exactly to the Latin *natus*, which signifies either a child, or born. Children, therefore, may be called bearsns, because they alone amidst the whole creation are said to be born. Some have fetched this word from the Chaldee בָּר, and others from the Celtic; but the most simple and natural derivation is from the A. S. *baeran*, to bring forth young.

BECK, a small brook. Beke is the same in the ancient Teutonic. In Icelandic and Norwegian it is wrote *beckur*; Kilian has *becke*. The Swedes say *bœck*, the Dutch *beek*, and the Germans *bach*. Hickes, in his Gram. Franc. Theotisca, p. 92, says the word came from the Normans to the French, and from the Danes to the northern inhabitants of England.

BENE. Beneson. Nurses here say to children, *clap bene*, meaning, join your hands together to ask a blessing, or to pray, from A. S. *bene*, prayers.

BRIG, a bridge. From A. S. *bricg*. The Dutch say *brug*.

BIGGING, a building, and to big, to build. From A. S. *þyrgan*, to build.

Chaucer has used this word in his Plowman's Tale, line 2415,

“ But they can doublin ther rentall,
To bigge 'hem castles, bigge 'hem holde.”

BRIDLE-STY. A private way for horses, but not for carriages. From A. S. *stige*, a way, or path.

BILDERING. Levelling the ground, and breaking the clods of earth after digging, or graving, so as to prepare it for seed. The word should be billing, the instrument made use of on this occasion being a bill. To say bildering for billing, is agreeable to the dialect of this parish; so also speldering for spelling, &c.

BOUN. ready. From the A. S. *abunden*. Chaucer has frequently used this word, as in his testament of Creseide, line 183.

“ For sorrow his herte to brast was boun.”

In his history of Beryn, line 945,

— “ A thousand in this town,
Wold do hym worship and be right feyne and bown
To plese hym.”

It is used in the story of Sir John Eland, and his antagonists,

“ As brimme as boars they made them bown,
Their Lord's enemies to slo.”

BOOK, size, or bigness, corrupted from bulk.

BOTTIL, a bottle; not unlike the French *bouteille*, or the Italian *bottiglia*.

BOT, a jobber. The same as botcher, and the Dutch *boetser*, or *butser*, from *boetsen*, to patch, or

mend. Originally therefore a botcher was one who mended, but did not make new. It is now used to denote one who is not very good at his business. It is pronounced bot, not botch, because the inhabitants here seldom pronounce ch at the end of words, either omitting them, or using them as k.

BOKEN, to nauseate, or to have an inclination to vomit. The Dutch have bocken, in the same sense; or perhaps it is corrupted from the German word koken, which means this very thing.

BONNY, handsome, fine; a word used all over the North.

BROICH, for broach, a spire steeple. From the French broche, a spit, because a spire steeple is sharp at the end, like a spit. Thus also an obelisk has its name from *οβελος*, a spit. A barrel is said to be broach'd on account of the shape of the instrument used on that occasion.

BOLCH'D, poach'd, as eggs are done. This word may be British; for bwlch, by which the Welsh express a trench, or ditch, is used adjectively, and signifies broken. To ask therefore whether you would have your eggs bolch'd, is to enquire whether you would have them broke before they are boiled.

BRUST, for breast. This word is thus pronounced in German, or High Dutch.

C.

CAITIFF. One who has been long sick, and helpless. It has been derived from the word captive, denoting a person in miserable circumstances ; but I think it rather comes from the French chetiff, mean, despicable.

CATRIGG'D, is when a piece of cloth, by lying too long in the stocks belonging to the fulling-mills, receives such folds, or ridges, called here riggs, that it cannot easily be made smooth again. The former part of this word comes from the British coed, wood. Small twigs are hence, in the north, called chats. Cat-Beeston is explained by Thoresby to be woody Beeston ; and Catmoss, by Wright, in his Rutlandshire, after Camden, a field full of woods ; so that it means wood-rigg'd.

CANDLER. A chandler. A maker of candles is very properly called a candler ; however, (as observed before) ch is seldom pronounced in this parish.

CRAG. A rocky place. This word is of British original. The Welsh say craig, for a rock, or, as some write it, kraig. In the Cornish language it was karrak.

CAIN'D. When a white substance appears on the top of bottled ale ; the same as in some places is called mother'd.

CREAS. Measles.

CREESE. An unnatural fold, as in a coat which has been sitten upon.

CREEL. A wooden frame on the top of kitchens, to lay oat-cakes upon. The same as flake.

COVER. Used for recover, as to recover from sickness.

COBBLES. Roundish stones of different sizes.

COLE, BROTH. So called because pottage was formerly made chiefly of the herb colewort. The A. S. called it cowl. The Dutch say cool; the Danes caal; the Spaniards col; the Welsh cawl. In the Islandic it was kaal; in the Cornish kowl.

CORP, a corpse. The Germans have kerp, a dead body, abridged from keripp.

COLON, stalks of furze-bushes, which remain after burning. This word is either from the British calon, heart, because what is left may be called the heart of the furze; or from the Cornish cala, straw, or stubble. The Armoric also is calav, and colo.

CLUMPST, unhandy, or made clumsy, as the hands are by an excess of cold.

CUSSEN, cast. As when the sky is over-cast, they say it is over-cusson.

D.

DRAPE, a cow not with calf, or one which gives no milk, and is to be fattened. Perhaps from the A. S.

DRAPE, an expelling, or driving out, because her milk is **draeped**, or driven away.

DAFF'D, daunted, or discouraged. This bears a near resemblance to the Icelandic **dæffe**, amazement, or dullness, and the Danish **døffuen**, dull, slow, stupid. Chaucer has expressed a fellow of this stamp by the like word in his *Reve's Tale*, line 1100.

And when this jape is told another day,
I shall be held a daffe, or a cockney.

DAGGER, used as a phrase to express a little surprise; as, what the dagger do you mean?

DAWKIN, an idle slothful person. Perhaps from the British *diog*, or the Armoric *diec*, which signifies the same thing. There is this proverb here, “A man had better have a dule than a dawkin;” meaning that a woman with a bad tongue is a less evil than an idle one, or a slut.

DREE-WAY, a long, tedious way. Perhaps a contraction of dreary way; or from the A. S. **dreorī**, sad, or pensive; for travellers are often in this disposition, being tired, and yet not knowing when to look for the end of their journey.

DIKE, a bank of earth thrown up as a fence between inclosures. The A. S. **dic**, denoted, in its primary signification, a wall, or fence, but was used also for a ditch. *Digue* in French is a bank; the Danes say *dige*, and the Dutch *diick*, for the same thing.

DOCKENS, docks. Anglo Saxon.

DUBLER, a pewter dish. Dwbler is a British word for a dish, and from thence I doubt not but the use of this word should be derived.

DURN, a piece-of wood, or stone, by which doors and gates hang.

DULE, an engine to clean wool with; so called, as some say, from its great iron teeth, resembling the fancied ones of the devil, a word which is commonly here pronounced dule, like the A. S. *deoul*.

E.

EMANG, among; from the A. S. *amang*, or *gemang*.

F.

FLAIGHTS, the surface of commons, or waste, uncultivated places, cut off, and dried for fuel.

FLAY, to frighten; also flaid, frightened, or afraid.

FLAKE, a wooden frame at the top of kitchens to keep oat-cakes on. See *CREEL*.

FRATCH, to scold, or quarrel; seemingly a-kin to the word fraction.

FAUGH, fallow, as ground which lies unused.

FLAWN, a custard made in raised paste. As flat as a flawn, is a proverb. Flan is the French for a custard; it is probable, therefore, that this word was brought in by the Normans.

FEST, to put out apprentice, to be hired, &c, from A. S. *faestian*, to fix, or make fast.

FEARFUL, very, or exceeding. A term much in use, as fearful strong, fearful weak, fearful long, fearful short, and even fearful handsome, &c.

FEARLOT, the eighth part of a bushel. I doubt not but this was an A. S. term; but this, and many other words, must be left doubtful, till the dictionaries in this language are rendered more compleat.

FELKS. Fellies, or pieces of wood joined together to make the circle of a wheel. The Germans say *felge* in the singular number. The Dutch *velge*. The A. S. had *fælge*.

FIRSTER, first. An Icelandic word, which see declined in Hickes's Icelandic grammar, p. 41.

FIRE-POINT, a fire-poker. So called perhaps from its having a sharp end.

FOG, the grass which grows in meadows after mowing. This word is found in Leg. Forest, Scot, chap. 15. It is otherwise called *feg* or *fogage*. In law Latin *fogagium*.

FROSK, a frog. A. S. *fror*. Belgic *vorsch*. German *frosch*, which is the same as in Halifax parish, with the ch, as usual, converted into k.

FOOR, a ford over a river. Either a corruption of *ford*; or derived from the A. S. *for*, which, in Manning's edition of *Lye*, is interpreted by the word *iter*, and so may mean a passage over the river.

G.

GAVELOCK, an iron bar, commonly called a crow.

Gwiu, I think, is the British for a leaver. Gaveloc was the A. S. word for a catapult, which had a great leaver belonging to it, and might thence take this name.

GAILKER, a vessel to work new drink in; or the drink itself.

GARTH, a yard, or fold, from the A. S. **Geard**. Hence the word garden, which the Britons called gardh, or gardd. The Anglo Danes also called a court-yard before an house gardr.

GAWM. In this parish, not to gawm a man, is, not to mind him; but in the next parish, within Lancashire, to gawm, is to understand, or comprehend; and a man is said to gawm that which he can hold in his hand; for this reason a person is said there to be gawmless, when his fingers are so cold, and frozen, that he has not the proper use of them.

GLAZENER, or **GLAZNER**, a glazier. The Dutch say glasenmaecker.

GANG, to go. Several languages agree with this; as the Dutch ganghen; the Almanic gangan; the A. S. **gangan**; the Icelandic **ganga**; the Cimbric **gagga**, and the Gothic **gaggan**, which is to be pronounced **gangan**.

GĀ, or **GEAW**, to go. From the Dutch *gaa*, or the A. S. *ga*, go thou, from *gan*, or *gangan*.

GĀR, to gar a man to believe, is to cause, or make him believe. The Icelandic *gjora* has the same signification.

GRAVE, to turn up the earth with a spade. From the Dutch *graven*, the German *graben*, or the A. S. *grafan*, which signify the same. They distinguish in this parish between digging and graving, as the first is performed with a mattock, and the second with a spade.

GRAVE, or **GREAVE**, an officer who collects the lords's rents. From the A. S. *gerefæ*, from whence comes *reeve*, or *bailiff*.

GANTRY, a wooden frame, on which barrels are placed in a cellar. This may be for *gawn-tree*, or *goan-tree*; for *gawn*, or *goan*, is an antient way of pronouncing *gallon*.

GATE, a way. A street is generally called the town gate. *Gatte* in Dutch, and *gata* in the Icelandic, signify the same; both from the Gothic *gatwo*.

GREECE, or **GREES**, steps or stairs. From British *gris*. The French has *grez*; and not unlike it, is the Latin *gressus*. Wicliff, in his translation of the New Testament, in the twenty-first chapter of the *Dedis of Apostlis*, “ And whanne Poul cam to the *grees*, it bifel that he was borun of *knyghtis* for *strengthe* of the *peple*.”

GIP, when the breath is stopt on a man's being ready to vomit. Ray has wrote this word *kep*.

GIMMERS, ewe lambs. In Icelandic, *Iamgimber* is the same. The males are called hogs.

GIBE, to jeer, or mock. The A. S. *gibered* signified being vexed.

GIG, a machine used in raising cloth, to make it fit for dressing.

GIRSE, grass. The Anglo Saxons pronounced this *gaers*.

GROIN, the snout of some animals. In the Icelandic, *gron* is the upper lip of an ox. This word is used by Chaucer, p. 192. 6. "He (Solomon) likeneth a faire woman, that is a fole of her bodie, to a ringe of gold that were worne on the groine of a sow."

GROIN, to cut grass with a knife, sickle, &c.

H.

HAVER, oats. Also *haver-cakes*, *oat-cakes*. This is Low Dutch. The Germans say *haber*; the Swedes *hafre*; and for *oat-cakes*, *hafre-kaka*.

HAUST, a cough. From the A. S. *hhostan*, or the German *husten*. In the Icelandic it is *hooste*, and in the Swedish *hosta*.

HANNIER, a cross, teasing person.

HELTTER, an halter. Contracted probably from the

A. S. *haelstre*, which signifies the same. In the Dutch it is healer.

HECK, a rack to hold hay for cattle. The Dutch use this word for a bar, or a rail, or a place inclosed with these; and from thence the word may have its origin.

HEMP-HECKLER, a flax dresser. *Hechel* is the German word for the comb used on this occasion. In the Teutonic, *hecheln* is to comb flax.

HETTER, cross, ill-natured. This has been thought to come from the A. S. *aetter*, poison; or from the Islandic *eitir*, which signifies the same.

HELM, an hovel; from the A. S. *haelm*, a roof, or the highest part of a thing. Hence the word helmet.

HELDER, or **ELDER**, sooner. Perhaps from the word older. The expression therefore “I could elder do a thing,” may mean, “I should have more experience to do it.”

HOIN'D, fatigued, oppressed. This may possibly come from the A. S. *hinct*, a servant, who was put to great hardships in doing the lord's work; if so, to be ill hoin'd, means to be made a great slave of.

HOLMS, pronounced hooms, or houms; meadows by the side of a river or brook. *Holm*, in the A. S. signified a river island, from a resemblance to which, in their greenness, and plainness, meadows,

and sometimes pasture grounds, are still called holms. This word occurs in antient grants; thus in Monast. Ang. 2d part, fol. 262, cum duobus holmis.

HUGGON, the hip of man, or woman.

HUG, to carry.

HUD-ENDS, flat stones, or irons on each side of a grate, or fire-place; so called because the said sides, or ends, are hid, or covered.

HURRION, a slut. So called from hurrying on things, or doing them so hastily, and carelessly, that they are not well done.

HUSHION, a cushion. This word was antiently wrote quishin, and quishen.

In Chaucer's Troilus and Cresseide, book iii. line 966, we read,

“ And with that worde, he for a quishin ran,
And said knelith now whilis that thou leste.”

And in book ii. of the same poem, line 1229,

“ And doune she set her by him on a stone
. Of jasprè upon a quishen of golde ibete.”

I.

ING, a meadow. A Danish word.

JIMMERS, hinges; quasi jaumers, because they are fastened to the jaums, or side posts of doors, &c.

JONAS, or JAUNAS, the jaundice.

JOBBY, a joist, or piece of timber fastened into the sommer of an house. Jobb is said to have been used for a small piece of wood.

K

KEEL, to cool. From the A. S. *caelan*, to cool, or make cold.

Chaucer says, in his Court of Love, p. 566, edit.

Urry,

“ And downe on kneeſ ful humbly gan I knele,
Besechyng her my fervent wo to kele.”

And in the Adventure of the Pardonere and Tapſtere, p. 598,

“ The pardoner wol be comyng his hete to aswage;
But loke ye pay him redelich to kele his corage.”

KEN, to know; from A. S. *cenan*. The Icelandic has Kann.

KET, carrion.

KINKHAUST, the chin-cough. From the Dutch *kienkhoest*.

KITTLE, to tickle. From the A. S. *citelan*. This word has also the signification of doubtful, uncertain, &c.

KIRK, a church. From A. S. *cyrc*, or *cyrce*. The Dutch say kerk, and the Swedes kyrckia. A church-warden is also called here a kirkmaister.

KIT, a wooden pale for carriage of water, &c. The

A. S. **kitte**, signified a bottle, or leathern bag for holding liquors, and the milking pail seems to have taken its name from thence.

KIST, a chest. From A. S. **cistē**. The German has *kaste*, and *kist*; the Dutch *kist*; the Icelandic and Swedish *kista*; the Welsh and Cornish, *cist*.

KLICK, to catch at any thing. From the A. S. **gelaecan**.

KILPS, pot-hooks.

KYE, cows.

KUSS, a kiss. A. S. **cos**; Dutch *kus*; and Welsh *cus*.

L.

LATH, a barn,

Chaucer has used this word in his *Reve's Tale*, line 980.

“Why ne haddest thou put the caplē in the lath.”

LATHING, an invitation. From the A. S. **lathan**, and Gothic **lathon**.

LAKE, to play. From the Gothic **laikan**, the German *laichen*, or the Icelandic *leik*, which signify the same thing.

LAUP, to leap. From the Dutch *loopen*, or Icelandic *hlaup*, to leap.

LANG, long. From A. S. **lang**, or the same word in the Danish and Dutch languages; or the Gothic

legg, pronounced lang ; for in this language, as in Greek, gg are sounded like ng.

LANGSETTLE, a couch, to sit or lie upon. From A. S. **lang**, long, and **sett**, a seat.

LAIGHTON, a garden. This, in Hearne's edition of Leland's Itinerary, vol. i. p. 140, is said to be a British word, and supposed to mean a bed of leeks. Ray writes it liten. I am of opinion that it may signify also a pasture ; for on the top of Blackstone-edge is a place called the Cow-Laighton.

LANGTYRNE, with the y pronounced long, means a lanthorn.

LEE, a lie,

LEASING, an armful of hay, corn, &c. From A. S. **lesan**, which signifies to gather the ears of corn ; the German and Dutch lesen, or the Gothic lisan.

LIB, to castrate. The Dutch say lubben.

LILE, little.

LIG, to lie down. From A. S. **liggan**. The Icelandic has ligg ; the Dutch liggen, the Danish ligg, and the Gothic ligan.

Chaucer, in his Plowman's Prologue, says,

" The plowman pluckid up his plowe,
When Midsomer morn was comen in,
And saied his beastes should ete inowe,
And lige in grasse up to the chin."

LITHOUSE, a dye-house. The Dutch call a dyer a litster; and lit signifies color in the Icelandic.

LOVER, a chimney.

M.

MASLEGIN, bread made of wheat and rye mixed; from the French mesler, to mix, or the Dutch misschteluyn, or masteluyn, a mixture of different sorts of grain.

MADDLED, puzzled.

MAUND, a basket. From A. S. *mand*, or Dutch *mande*, which signify the same.

MEEON, any thing enjoyed between two.

MENY, or **MEINY**, a family. From A. S. *menigeo*, *menio*, and *meniu*, which words signify a multitude; or the Dutch *mene*, or the Icelandic *meingi*. The Gothic is *managei*.

MET, four pecks in measure.

MERRITOTTER, a swing for exercise, or diversion.

Chaucer uses this word in the Miller's Tale, line 662,

“ What eylith you, some gay gerl, God it wote,
Hath brought in you thus on the meritote.”

MISTOL, a cow-house. From the Gothic *maihest*, the Dutch *mest* or *mist*; or the German *mist*, dung, and *stal*, a place.

MISLIPPEN'D, disappointed.

MILNER, a miller; also *milne* for a mill. In A. S. a mill is either *mylen*, or *myln*.

MIXEN, a dunghill. From A. S. *meor*, and *mxren*.

Chaucer has used this word in the Romaunt of the Rose, line 6496:

“ For whan I se beggirs quaking
Nakid on mixins.”—

MOOR, as a cow does, when her water is mixed with blood.

MOOIL, mold, or earth.

MULE, generally used in this parish for an ass.

N.

NAR, nearer. Used by Spenser.

NEELD, a needle.

Chaucer has used this word in his Plowman's Tale, line 2720,

“ Soche Willers witté is not worth a nelde.”

NEIVE, a fist. From Icelandic *nefi*.

Gawin Douglas has used the word in the plural number, p. 123, line 45, of Virgil :

“ And smytand with neiffis her breist, allace!

NOONINGSCHAUP, the labourer's resting time after dinner. The word is formed from nooning, noon, and scope, used for liberty, or privilege. The termination *ing* is generally here put to noon, as well as to morn and even.

O.

ONCE, used as an expletive; as I'll come once in an hour.

OWE, to own; as he owes an house, for he owns an house.

OWSE, an ox, and oisen for oxen. The Dutch say osse, and os. It may have originally come from the Gothic auhs.

OND, ordained, a contraction.

P.

PAWSE, to kick with the feet. The French say, poser.

PLAT, the ground. From A. S. *platt*, a place, or portion of ground. Thus platform is used for plot-form.

PAN, to join or agree.

PEAT, turf.

PEACE, Easter. Corrupted from the Latin pascha, by which this time was formerly expressed

POITE, to thrust with the feet. This, in other parts, is pronounced pote, and may be contracted from put out.

POICH, an hive to take bees in after they have swarmed. Originally from A. S. *pocca*, a poke, or pouch.

PUND, a pound. From A. S. *pund*. The Gothic, Icelandic, and Swedish are the same.

R.

RAMMIL, brush-wood. The Latin word, ramale, signifies a dead bough cut from a tree. The French, ramage, means boughs of trees. See RICE.

REEK, smoke. From A. S. *rec*. The Germans say reuch. The Dutch rook. In the Icelandic it is reikur; in the indicative mood, present tense, first person, it is Ryk.

Chaucer, in the Legende of Hypermnestra, line 51, says,

“ Th’ ensence out of the fire out rekith sote.”

REEAM, cream. From A. S. *ream*. The Germans say ram.

RIG, ridge. From A. S. *hrīcg*, or Danish *ryg*. The Swedish has *rygg*, and the Icelandic *riggur*.

RICE, small wood, same as rammil. The Icelandic has *hreys*, and the Cimbr. *hrüs*.

ROKY, misty. Perhaps from reeky.

RUDDLE, rud, a sort of red chalk. From A. S. *rudu*, redness.

RUZZOM of CORN. An ear of corn.

S.

SAIGH, saw. Wieliff, in his translation of the New Testament, uses the word saigh very often.

Chaucer, (Edit. Urry,) p. 414, line 117, writes
it seigh :

“ As wisely as I seigh the north north-west.”

Also sigh, p. 220, l. 818,

“ A fairer man I never sigh.”

Also saugh, p. 224, l. 1273,

“ Faire idilnesse than nexte saugh I.”

SCAGE. To throw a stick at any thing.

STAVER, an hedge-stake.

STAKE, to shut. From the German stecken, to fasten, or the Dutch steken. For shut, in this parish, they say stokk'n.

SAGHE, a saw. From A. S. *syge* or *saga*. The German has *søege*, the Dutch *saeghe*, and the Swedish *soeg*.

SAM, to gather together. From the German *samlen*, or *sammen*. Hence comes the word assemble.

SAWG, the palm-tree. From the A. S. *saif*, a willow. Sag is the Indian plane-tree; and *saileog* is the Irish for a willow.

SCAR, a steep bare rocky place on the side of a hill. From the A. S. *gatr*, which signifies the same thing. Sker was also a rock in the Icelandic.

SARK, a shirt. From A. S. *syrc*.

SLAPE, slippery.

STANG, a pole, or leaver carried horizontally. From A. S. *staeng*. The Icelandic has *staung*. The

Danish *stang*; the Dutch *stange*, and the Swedish *stöeng*.

SANG, a song. From A. S. *sang*. The German is the same.

Chaucer uses this word, p. 32, l. 1062,

“ Herdist thou evir swilk a sang er now ? ”

STADLING, straw, &c. at the bottom of a stack of hay. From A. S. *statḥol*, a foundation, or ground work.

SPENE, to wean, as a child. From the Dutch *spenen*.

SWEB, a swoon. This seems to have some connection with the A. S. *swefen*, sleep.

SHENK, a dish to take the cream off milk with.

SEELY, weak in body.

STEEIGH, or stee, a ladder. From A. S. *staeger*, a step, or stair, or *stigan*, to climb, or ascend. The German has *steigen*; the Icelandic *stigi*, the Swedish *stega*.

STEVEN, to bespeak. From A. S. *stefnian*.

SPELDER, to spell.

SIPE, to drain, as water does. From A. S. *sipan*.

SPIR, to ask, or enquire. From A. S. *spyrian*. The Icelandic has *spir*.

Chaucer, in his *Test. of Creseide*, p. 335, (Ed.

Urry) l. 272, says,

“ Before cupide valing his cappe a lite
Speris the cause of that vocacioun.”

SNITE, to wipe, or blow the nose. From A. S. *snytan*;

the Dutch has *snotten*, and *snutten*; the Danish *snyde*.

SHIRL, to cut with shears.

SKIP, a box to carry coals in.

SHIRE, an expletive; as “ he came shire from such a place.”

SIKE, a spout, or small running water, received into a reservoir. From A. S. *sich*, a gutter, or water-furrow. Icelandic *siike*.

SIND, to make a vessel clean by shaking water in it; to wash linnen a second time in clean water; or to give the hands a slight wash. The *i* is pronounced as in the word *hinder*.

SMITTLE, infectious. From A. S. *smittan*, or *besmitan*, to infect. The Dutch word is *smetten*.

SPOOL, or **SPOOIL**, a quill to wind yarn on; from the German *spule*.

SOIL, to put liquor through a cloth, or sieve, to fine it. Skinner derives this word from the A. S. *syI*, the bottom of any thing; but Junius, from the Irish *silim*, to distil.

SOPPY, as when mown grass lies in lumps upon the field. From the Irish *sop*, an handful, or small parcel of any thing.

SNOD, smooth, fine, or neat. From A. S. *snidēn* to cut smooth.

Soss, to lap, as a dog.

SOIL, to give mown grass to cattle.

STUDDIED, put into a study, or deep thought.

T.

THACK, the covering of an house. From A. S. *thacian*, *thac*, and *thaek*. The Icelandic also has thac. The original meaning of this word is straw or rushes; our Saxon ancestors using no other covering for their houses. Afterwards it was extended to slate and tiles; and he who covered a building, either with these or the more antient materials, was called a thacker, or thatcher.

TRAUNWAY. The expression, What is that traunway? means, What is that strange thing you say?

TEMS, a sieve. From the Dutch teems, or tems.

TELL'D, told, from tell.

TITTER, sooner. Perhaps from A. S. *tiid*, time, or an hour. The Icelandic, Dutch, and Danish have *tiid*, the Swedish *tid*.

TICK-TACK, a very small space of time. Formed, perhaps, from the movement of a clock or watch.

TINKLER, a tinker.

THRO. A person is said to be thro about any thing who is very keen or intent about it.

Too-to. Often used to denote exceeding. From A. S. *to*, which sometimes signified excess. Sometimes they say too-to, too-to; and when they have

a mind to shew that a thing is superlatively singular, they say too-to, too-to, too-to; thus expressing the three different degrees of comparison.

TUL, to.

W.

WAR, stand aside, or take care. From A. S. *warnian*, to take heed.

WAR, worse. From A. S. *waerr*. For worst they also say warst.

WHAU, WHAU, why, why; terms of consent.

WATERSTEAD, the bed or course of a river or brook.

WALKMILL, a fulling-mill; so called from A. S. *wealcer*, a fuller, or the Dutch, walcker.

WARK, to ake, as the head, &c. perhaps the same as work.

WAY-BIT. As a mile and a way-bit. Meaning a wee, or little bit.

WAX, to grow. From A. S. *weoran*, *wearan*, and *weran*. The German is wachsen, the Gothic wahsjan.

WHILE, until. From A. S. *hƿil* or *hƿila*, or Gothic *qeila*.

WHINS, furze-bushes. From the British Chwyn.

WITTON, knowledge, or judgment; pronounced also witting. From A. S. *witan*, to know, or the Dutch, weten.

WINKLE, weak, feeble.

WILE. By wile, is by the way, or by chance.

WHY-CALF, a female calf. From the Danish quie; the Swedish is *qwiga*.

WOKEN'D. When the breath is stopt with over hasty drinking, &c.

WUNS, dwells. From A. S. *wunian*, to inhabit. The Dutch say *woonen*; the Germans *wonen*.

Chaucer says, in the Legende of Thisbe, p. 343, l. 7, (ed. Urry,) "Two lordis which that were of grete renoun,

And wonidin so nigh upon a grene,
That there n'as but a stone wal 'hem bitwene.'"

THE END.

WORKS BY THE REV. JOSEPH HUNTER.

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JAN 19 1997

